

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

Vol. XXVI.

New York and Chicago, March 15, 1902.

No. 11.

TREASURY DECISION

Department's decision of March 21, 1899 (T. D. 20869) is not a revocation, but merely a modification of Treasury decision 20496 of January 5, 1899, whereby inspectors when not actually engaged will inspect unsegregated bags.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

The annual election of directors of the Crescent City Slaughter House Company of New Orleans, La., resulted in the re-election of all those that served last year, with the exception of one, who withdrew from the body.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR OIL CAKE, BRAN, ETC.

Consul Kehl reports from Stettin that he has been asked to furnish a local house with addresses of wholesale manufacturers of corn oil cake, corn bran and gluten feed. Correspondence addressed to the consulate, says Mr. Kehl, will be delivered to the firm in question.

PRESERVATIVE DECISION

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Kevin, that under the Pennsylvania "Pure Food" law of June 26, 1895, it is illegal to place in solids or liquids intended for food any preservative or other substance which, while it may not be poisonous in very small quantities, is at the same time injurious to health.—Bradstreet's.

BIG ARMY CONTRACT

The Commissary Department of the United States Army will issue a notice for bids to be received March 26, for the purchase of a large quantity of canned meats. The bids will be opened at Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago, and include proposals for 50,016 cans of corned beef, of two pounds each; 50,016 cans of roast beef of two pounds each; 4,008 cans of corned beef hash, of two pounds each; 5,004 cans of chipped beef, of one pound each; 5,004 cans of hermetically sealed lard, of five pounds each; 5,016 pounds of Vienna sausage. Each can furnished must be warranted to keep in any climate for a period of one year from date of issue, and each must be packed after the award is made. On the basis of the last letting the contract for all of the goods will amount to more than \$20,000.

DEMAND FOR HOGS

H. A. Judd, manager of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision Co., speaking of hog raising in Texas says:

"The subject is particularly appropriate just at this time when the raising of hogs in Texas means so much to the farmers, who will receive right here at their doors about the same price that is being paid in the large markets North. The large industrial enterprises which are now locating in Fort Worth will require 5,000 hogs each day to operate their plants to their full capacity, and in order to supply this demand it will be necessary for the farmers of Texas to largely increase their present stocks."

SUIT AGAINST CUDAHY

Advices from Nashville, Tenn., say: "In the Circuit Court the Union Stock Yard Company, composed of capitalists in this city, Chicago, New York, Louisville and other cities, filed suit against John Cudahy, of Chicago, to recover \$100,000 for alleged breach of contract. The declaration alleges that in 1882 the company and Cudahy entered into an agreement, through which the complainant was to furnish a certain plot of ground in this city, upon which Mr. Cudahy was to erect a packing house capable of handling 300 hogs and fifty head of cattle daily. Since then, they claim, Mr. Cudahy has refused to comply with the written agreement."

ANTI-TRUST LAWS INVALID

The United States Supreme Court decided the Illinois Anti-Trust statute to be unconstitutional because of the provision of the law exempting agricultural products and live stock from its operations.

The decision in effect declares unconstitutional also the anti-trust laws of Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Da-

kota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. In each of these States there is an exemption in favor of live stock and agricultural products in the hands of the raiser or producer or of labor organizations. Under the rulings of the court an anti-trust law, to be constitutional, must apply indiscriminately to all combinations, with no exemption or exceptions whatever.

SPRINGER HONORED

A meeting of the Fort Worth local executive committee for the session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association next month, was held at the Board of Trade rooms to arrange for the laying of the cornerstones for the two packinghouses during the convention. Paul Waples, J. W. Spencer and B. B. Paddock were appointed a committee to arrange the details. It was the sense of the meeting that Hon. John W. Springer, of Denver, president

of the National Livestock Association, be invited to deliver the oration of the day. It was stated at the meeting that the Masonic grand lodge could not conduct the ceremonies and it was left for the committee to prepare a form and confer with the packing house representatives in the matter of securing cornerstones. It was also the sentiment of the executive committee that Gov. Sayers be invited to be present and take part in the ceremony.

FORBIDDEN TO GIVE INFORMATION

Charles L. Cole, Consul-General at Dresden, says:

"A recent law enacted by the Saxon Landtag (Parliament) prohibits the Chamber of Commerce and Export Association of Dresden and all similar business associations in Saxony from giving information of any character to the representatives of any foreign country.

"This measure is so stringent, and its terms are so strictly enforced, that when, on a recent occasion, I went with letters from mer-

chants in the United States asking where they could purchase certain kinds of goods, the secretary of the chamber of commerce declined to give me the names of manufacturers, but was willing to send a copy of the letter to those located in this consular district, with a view of having them correspond direct with the writer.

"It will doubtless be difficult and sometimes impossible, in future, to answer many of the inquiries that reach this consulate from the United States."

CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENT

In response to the many hundred inquiries received by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Experiment Station relative to the feeding value of stock foods and by products of corn, flaxseed and cottonseed for cattle feeding purposes, Professor W. J. Kennedy through the co-operation of Mr. Albert E. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa, has inaugurated an experiment which should produce results of great value to cattle feeders all over the country. The work is being conducted on a scale that should warrant reliable results. Eleven lots of twenty head each are on feed. A uniform bunch of hogs is following each lot. The steers are from two and one-half to three years of age, and are high grade Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus, purchased by Mr. Cook in western Nebraska. Hay and straw will be used for roughage, and crushed snapped corn to be followed by corn cob meal will form the corn part of the grain ration.

Lot I—Is being fed on crushed corn and cob, and roughage.

Lot II—Crushed corn and cob, oil meal and roughage.

Lot III—Crushed corn and cob, cottonseed meal and roughage.

Lot IV—Crushed corn and cob, gluten meal and roughage.

Lot V—Crushed corn and cob, Buffalo gluten feed and roughage.

Lot VI—Crushed corn and cob, germ oil meal and roughage.

Lot VII—Crushed corn and cob, dried blood and roughage.

Lot VIII—Crushed corn and cob, Iowa stock food and roughage.

Lot IX—Crushed corn and cob, Standard stock food and roughage.

Lot X—Crushed corn and cob, International stock food and roughage.

Lot XI—Crushed corn and cob and roughage, this lot to be grazed on a bluegrass pasture as soon as the grass season arrives, to be fed in comparison with Lot I, which will be fed the same grain ration, but dry feed for roughage.

The feeding period will last for five or six months' duration. F. R. Marshall, assistant in Animal Husbandry selected the cattle out of a bunch of 700, and made the final division. Mr. R. J. Kinzer, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, will do the feeding. The results of this experiment will be published in a bulletin about the first of September next. This experiment should furnish some valuable data in regard to the effect of cottonseed meal when fed to cattle in moderate quantities, and on the hogs which follow the cattle.

DISINFECTION NOTICE

The Treasury Department has sent the following letter to the Collector of Customs at Honolulu, H. I.:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to state that as Hawaii is now a part of the United States, the regulations of this Department and of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, the prohibition of importation of animals, and the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle, as contained in circulars of February 16, 1900 (T. D. 22014); June 28, 1900 (T. D. 22316), and July 30, 1901 (T. D. 23212), are applicable in your district.

As the Secretary of Agriculture reports that cattle diseases exist in New Zealand, the importation of cattle from that country is prohibited, and the hides of such cattle must be disinfected. * * *

PACKERS BUY AT SIOUX CITY

Advices from Sioux City, Iowa, say: Negotiations for the sale by George E. Ward of 80 acres of ground lying south of St. Aubin's place, Morning Side, and almost in the heart of this beautiful suburb, to Libby, McNeill & Libby, which have been under way for weeks, are concluded.

The deed has been made out to Henry J. Aaron, a collector for Libby, McNeill & Libby. The consideration is given as \$15,000. The deed is being held up, but may be filed for record this week.

The ground lies more than a mile distant from the packing houses.

IMPORTANT DECISION

The case of the City National Bank against the Goodloe-McClelland Commission Company, decided at Kansas City, Mo., in the Court of Appeals, is of more than usual importance to those dealing in chattel mortgages on live stock.

Ed Noble gave a note to the Goodloe-McClelland Commission Company in 1900, and secured it with cattle in Butler County, Kas. A chattel mortgage was given and recorded. The commission company sold the note, which later became the property of the City National Bank. While the note was undue Noble shipped eighty-five head of the cattle to Chicago where they were sold by the Godair Commission Company. This company trans-

ARMOUR GETS DEEDS

A deed has been filed in the County Clerk's office at Fort Worth, Tex., from the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. to Armour & Co., dated January 25, conveying a tract of land containing 12 6-10 acres on Marine Creek, including the buildings, etc., known as the Fort Worth Packing & Provision Co. plant. The interest conveyed is one-half, and the consideration mentioned is \$1.00. Another deed was filed for the Armour packing house site. It was from the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. to Armour & Co., dated January 25, conveying 21 8-10 acres, being part of the Isaac Thomss and E. Little surveys.

mitted the proceeds of the sale to the Goodloe-McClelland Commission Company. This last named company applied the proceeds on some indebtedness of Noble other than the note. The bank sued both commission companies for the value of the cattle and obtained judgment before Judge Slover of the Circuit Court. This the court sustains. The case was appealed by the Godair Commission Company.

There are two cases involving the same questions now pending in the Supreme Court of Kansas, one or more in Wyandotte, Kas., and still another in the Circuit Court of Jackson County. Another case involving the same points is now pending in the United States Court of Appeals.

CONVENTION NOTICE

J. W. Allison, chairman of the committee, has issued the following notice with reference to the coming convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Committee on Rules appointed at the New Orleans meeting last May, anxious to perform the important duty assigned to them in the most thorough manner, and appreciating the utter impossibility of accomplishing this during the hurry and confusion of a general convention, expect to hold a meeting previous to the meeting of the association in Dallas in April, and in order that they may be able to discuss the question from every possible point of view, would earnestly ask that every member of the association favor the committee with any suggestions as to changes, additions, or omissions to the rules now in effect that may seem desirable.

We all appreciate the inefficiency of the rules in their present shape, we are anxious to do all we can to improve them, and we trust that every member of the association will lend his assistance to that end by giving us his views freely and frankly. The time for action is already upon us and your prompt reply will oblige us.

These suggestions will be considered as confidential where so desired, and all will be given full weight in the formulation of the report. As soon as the membership shall have had time to act upon this invitation, the date and place of meeting of the committee will be arranged, and any member so desiring will be given an opportunity to meet with them and participate in their deliberation. Please address me at Ennis.

MEAT, BUTTER AND EGGS IN RUSSIA

W. R. Holloway, Consul-General at St. Petersburg, Russia, says: The recent visit to England of a committee of Russian agriculturalists and dealers in live stock, to promote the trade in fresh meats and produce, has increased the interest in these industries.

It is proposed to establish abattoirs at Baltic ports, with a line of refrigerator steamers which will reach the United Kingdom in fifty hours. These steamers will also carry butter and eggs.

During the past eleven months, Russia's export of meats (on the hoof, fresh, and salted) was, including Finland:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh meat (except hog)	1,588,928	\$114,845
Salted, smoke-dried meat		
(except hog)	325,008	25,750
Swine's flesh		\$61,775
Cattle (cows and oxen)	180,560	164,800

Boars (hogs and pigs)	2,094,496	1,305,010
Sheep and lambs	1,986,160	124,630

It is estimated that, at an average price of \$5 per pood (36 pounds), an immense business can be built up in England. The export of Russian eggs has increased in value from 3,000,000 rubles in 1875 to 30,000,000 rubles (\$15,450,000) in 1901, and the British branch of the trade is capable of much greater development. The line of refrigerator steamers would enable Russia to compete with Denmark's large export of butter to England. The Russian authorities are well aware of the necessity of improving the quality of these commodities, in order to give them a stronger position in British markets, and, to this end, are devising comprehensive schemes for the better breeding of cattle and for the production of first-class dairy and other rural articles of food.

GERMANY'S OMINOUS MOVE

We have heard a great deal recently about "hands across the sea" and of German friendliness to America. The German war on American food products and the decrees and the recent pronouncements in regard to them have any other sound than that of a friendly character.

The Imperial Act for the Inspection of Meat and Cattle was passed June 3, 1900.

Government Decree

The Government decree, dated February 16, 1902, for the partial enforcement of the Act of June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Imperial Decree

Dated 16th February, 1902.

We WILLIAM, by the Grace of God German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., decree in pursuance of Art. 30, Par. 2, of the Cattle and Meat Inspection Act of 3d June, 1900 (Reichsgesetzblatt, p. 547), in the name of the Empire and with the consent of the Federal Council as follows:

Art. 21 of the Act relating to the Inspection of Cattle and Meat of 3d June, 1900 (Reichsgesetzblatt, p. 547), shall come into operation on 1st October, 1902. At the same time the provisions of Art. 26, No. 1; Art. 27, No. 1, and Arts. 28 and 29 shall come into operation so far as they relate to offenses committed under Art. 21, Par. 1 and 2, or under any prohibition issued in pursuance of Art. 21, Par. 3.

In proof of which we have placed our signature and Imperial seal.

Given at Huberstock, 16th February, 1902,

WILLIAM.

Count von Posadowsky.

Par. 21, of the Meat and Cattle Inspection Act, is as follows:

"In the preparation of meat in the ordinary way of trade no substances or processes must be used which are capable of imparting to the goods properties injurious to health. It is prohibited to import meat so treated from abroad, to offer the same for sale, to sell or otherwise to trade therein."

The reasons for the above are not given. The real reason is apparent. It is a dead line against American meats. It is worse than a tariff act for us, and is less embarrassing to the German Government.

The Guilty "Notification"

The Imperial Board of Health has not made known the results of experiments in regard to the injuriousness of boric acid; it is hinted that the delay is due to the commendatory character of this report, as was also the evidence of the most famous of German scientists.

The true animus of the paragraph of the Imperial Act quoted above and of the decree which rests upon it is shown in the following "notification," which is dated at Berlin, February 18, 1902, two days after the decree:

"Notification" relating to injurious and deceptive additions to meat and preparations thereof, dated 18th February, 1902.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. 21 of the Cattle and Meat Inspection Act of 3d June, 1900 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 547), the Federal Council has decided the following:

The provisions of Art. 21, Par. 1, of the Act, are applicable to the following substances, as also to preparations containing such substances: Boric acid and its salts, formaldehyde, alkair and earthalkali-hydroxides and carbonates, sulphurous acid and its salts, as well as sulphites, hydrofluoride and its salts, salicylic acid and its combinations, chlorates.

The same applies to coloring matters of all kinds, without prejudice, however, to their use for the yellow coloring of margarine and for the coloring of sausage skins, so far as this use is not contrary to other provisions of the law.

(Signed)

COUNT VON POSADOWSKY,
Imperial Vice-Chancellor.

Berlin, 18th February, 1902.

Boric acid and borax are at least innocent adjuncts to a healthful export meat trade, but the Agrarians were bent on the exclusion of our meats from Germany, so they devised the above means to avoid the odium of putting a still heavier duty on American meats. The absolute exclusion was to their minds better accomplished by the indirect method of forbidding the entry of all boron preparations in meats.

There is a very strong party feeling in Germany over this matter. The above official moves clearly show the continuity of the policy dictated by the apparently powerful Agrarian interests in the Reichstag and amply illustrate the trend of the new German tariff.

The investigations as to borax and the other articles prohibited in meat were conducted in Camera, and the German Imperial Board of Health is opposed to publishing the results of its experiments. It is curious and ominous that the conclusions at least have not been published.

We have private advices from a reliable source that the facts stated in the following are accurate:

In prohibiting boric acid and borates for preserving purposes the Bundesrath has taken a decision which makes it appear questionable whether the importation of meat and meat goods will in future be possible at all. In view of the most serious consequences arising from this to the subsistence of the poorer classes, it seems advisable to point to the conclusions arrived at in England regarding the question of the injuriousness of boric acid and borates. An Investigation Committee, appointed by the English Parliament, expresses itself as follows upon the matter: "After very carefully weighing the evidence we have come to the conclusion that, as regards the trade in fresh and cured meat, fish, butter and margarine, and other food substances, in the consumption of which but small quantities of the antiseptic are taken into the system, there exist no special reasons for interfering to prevent the use of boron preservatives." As regards the use of formaldehyde and formaline, the views of the committee are identical with those of the Bundesrath in this country; the use of these substances is to be absolutely prohibited for preserving purposes. In the case of salicylic acid they suggest, contrary to the Bundesrath's decisions, no absolute prohibition, confining themselves to the regulation that sali-

cyclic acid is not to be used in larger proportions than 1 grain per pint of fluid or per pound of solid food substance. The committee give expression to their view that borax and boric acid must not be placed on the same level as the other preservatives by only allowing cream, butter and margarine to be preserved with borax and boric acid to the exclusion of all other preservatives.

The prohibition in regard to boracic acid and its salts, issued by the Federal Council, applied in the sense of the Meat Inspection Act to Substances, regarded as meat only, such as meat, sausages, livers, etc.

In regard to all other foods, edibles and utensils, Par. 5, of the Food Act, remains in force. This Par. 5 lays down that the Federal Council can issue a prohibition only by consent of the Reichstag, or by Imperial Decree, when the Reichstag is not sitting. Such Imperial Decree is to be submitted to the Reichstag when next convened, and to be repealed in case the Reichstag does not give its sanction thereto. The motives on which this prohibition is based have, we understand, just been published in Germany. The National Provisioner will publish these as soon as they arrive.

The German press at once jumped to the conclusion that the prohibition in regard to meat must play a prominent part in connection with the new commercial treaties.

Our meat industries will doubtless lose no time in getting our Government in communication with that of Germany to secure a repeal of these decrees. Every effort will be brought to bear to bring this hardship against American meats prominently before our own Government, as well as that of Germany. A strong and proper appeal may avert the impending injury to our meat trade with the Fatherland.

The motives which influenced the Federal Council in the promulgation of its ukase are voluminous in nature and technical in character. The document is a most one-sided affair, according to its critics, going out of its way to look into the question from a most hypothetical point of view and proves, if anything, the whole meat bill is a political one and aimed at anything but the physical benefit of the mass of the German people, by shutting out American meats in favor of the pockets of the home consumer.

Steps have already been taken by sections of the German people to agitate against this official injustice to their business and burden to their household expenses.

The ultimate damage to our own trade will be more than is now apparent if this unfriendliness is not acted upon.

THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

The anti oleomargarine bill was the order of business in the Senate on Monday, but on motion of Senator Proctor, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, it was passed over for the time being. It is said that it may be taken up immediately after the vote in the ship subsidy bill on Monday, but a conflicting report says that the Isthmian canal bill will then be considered. As there will be a lengthy debate on the latter bill, it may be some time before the anti-oleomargarine bill is brought up again.

Senator Proctor gave notice that he would bring it up after the vote on the bill to protect the president.

THE NEW MEAT CENTER

There have been some developments during the past week involving the provision, poultry and game houses in the vicinity of West Washington Market. As predicted last week there are further indications that a great meat center will be created around Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue and in the blocks bounded by those thoroughfares and Twelfth street and Ninth avenues.

Leases have been made to the G. H. Hammond Company and T. H. Wheeler & Co. for four sections of the Conron building at the corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue and running back parallel with the street. The Indianapolis Abattoir Company has secured two other sections and Armour & Company will probably secure space in the same building. Others are negotiating for sections of the Conron building and those which are still to let will probably be leased within a short time.

Conron Bros. will use a large portion of the building for their own immense poultry and game business and their establishment will have entrances on both the street and avenue.

The concerns closing now for new quarters seem to be exercising good judgment as there is no question but this district will be one of the largest food distributing centers in the city and there is considerable doubt as to when the city authorities may compel tenants of the block north of Bloomfield street and west of Tenth avenue to vacate their quarters.

The nucleus of the new district is now well formed. Swift & Company are on the southeast corner of Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue, Geo. H. Hotchkiss & Company are on the north-east corner, Conron Bros., The G. H. Hammond Co., T. H. Wheeler & Co., The Indianapolis Abattoir Co., probably Armour & Company and several others will be in the Conron building; Ruddy Bros. are on the north-west corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue and Darling Bros. are on Fourteenth street near Ninth avenue. Others will follow.

As to when the tenants of the block north of Bloomfield street will be compelled to move the city authorities seem to be in doubt, which almost amounts to ignorance of improvements and property in their charge. The question is within the jurisdiction of the Dock Commissioners who seem to be without practical knowledge and poor theorists as well. They

are particularly interested in securing the passage of the bill in the state legislature permitting dock building from Bloomfield street to Twenty-third street, but beyond influencing this measure they seem to have little or no knowledge of the entire improvement. The practical questions involved are deferred to some time in the dim and distant future. But this very lack of preparation for the general plan may cause a sudden notice for the tenants of the block mentioned to vacate. The matter of damages and condemnation for this block are practically settled. It is only necessary for the courts to formally pass upon it and then the Dock Board will be free to start the engineering work.

Dredging has been going on for some time in the block bounded by Little West Twelfth street, Thirteenth street and the North River, the block north of Bloomfield street, and when the next move is made it will probably be on the Bloomfield street block as that will be the first that will be clear in title to the city, even if the bill in the legislature goes through. The engineering plans for this block are all prepared and it would not be surprising if the Dock Board decided to start work on it in September or October, though it may be delayed until Jan. 1 as stated last week. It all depends upon the Dock Board and as they seem to be in a dream they may suddenly awaken and take action.

The bill in the legislature is meeting with opposition from certain railroad companies, but it is expected that it will pass. Governor Odell wants it and that means it will probably be made a law, as Mayor Low would not veto it. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck vetoed a similar bill two years ago.

Should the bill become a law immense docks will be built from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street and these will increase the importance of the new meat center.

OLIVE CROP OF ANDALUSIA

Consul Benjamin H. Ridgely, at Malaga, says:

The olive crop of Andalusia is unusually good, and the output of oil in consequence will reach large figures. But for heavy frosts last month, the oil produced in the provinces of Malaga, Cordoba and Jaen would have reached from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 arrobas (112,500,000 to 125,000,000 pounds), and

even as it is, it is thought the crop will amount to about 3,500,000 arrobas (87,500,000 pounds), or some 37 per cent. more than in 1899, 1900, or 1901.

It should be understood that the crop now being pressed was grown in 1901, but it is known none the less as the crop of 1902, since it is marketed this year.

The opening prices for Andalusian oil this season were from 8 to 9 pesetas (\$1.12 to \$1.22) per arroba of 11 1-2 kilograms (25.3 pounds); but, owing to the very short crop in Italy, these prices have slightly increased, being to-day from 10 to 10 1-2 pesetas (\$1.40 to \$1.48) per arroba. These prices are 30 per cent. under those of last year, when there was a very small crop.

Italian oil exporters, in order to supply their customers in the United States and elsewhere, have found it necessary to come to this market for oil, and some of them are even exporting direct from there to New York.

Malaga is sending her olive oil this year principally to Italy, Russia, France, Germany, England, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and the United States.

The cheapest grade goes largely to Russia, where the demand for it is created by the religion of the country, which requires that olive oil shall be burned in the lamps used for illuminating the images of saints in nearly every Russian house.

It is said here that the failure of the crop in Italy is due to the ravages of the "mosca" (*Dacus olea*). The same pest appeared in this province in 1894 and 1895.

The oil now being pressed is of an excellent quality, both in color and taste, and much superior to the product of the three previous years.

GOES TO WASHINGTON

Col. John P. Irish, of California, who took a conspicuous part in the convention of the American Cattle Growers' Association, left Denver for Washington. He goes there chiefly on private business, but while in the national capital he will appear before the Land Committee of Congress to urge forward the work on the land leasing bill.

COLORADO LAMBS

It is reported that Weld County, Colorado, has only about half as many lamb feeders as last year. A forest reserve ruling has been made by the Interior Department which will allow sheep to graze under certain restrictions, but reserves are open to cattle.

Why the German Emperor Used "LAMINOID" For Insulating His "Meteor" Yacht

Because it represents the highest American product of its type—the perfection of Insulating Papers. There's nearly a century of paper-making experience behind "Laminoid" and "Neponset" Insulating Papers

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GOVERNOR VISITED YARDS

Disappointment because Prince Henry could not be their guest, a Chicago packing firm and representatives of the Stock Yards Company welcomed Governor Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota, and his staff, and initiated them into the mysteries of Chicago's great industry.

Visits were made at the various packing houses, where the northern visitors viewed with wonderment the manufacture of sausage and the various table delicacies that Chicago converts from the hogs they raise on their own farms. In one place a sausage lunch was prepared for the visitors.

During his inspection of the stock Governor Van Sant expressed surprise at the gigantic proportions of the industry.

After touring the yards the guests were given a luncheon at the Transit house. W. E. Skinner and A. G. Leonard of the Stock Yards Company acted as escorts for the party.

RULE RESCINDED

A rule adopted by members of the Indianapolis Live Stock Exchange at the Union Stockyards, imposing a fine of \$10 to \$100 on any member of the exchange for calling up country shippers by telephone to give them the market quotations, was rescinded at another meeting. The younger members of the exchange claimed the older firms adopted the rule so that they would get more business, as farmers would call the older and better known firms if the expense of telephoning was imposed upon the farmers. The firms opposing the rule had another meeting called and the younger men defeated the older element.

OMAHA RUMOR

Advices from Omaha, Neb., say: "It is rumored here that when the Hammond plant was closed down, Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer would lease the building and commence operations. This rumor is not credited in some circles, although some officials of the Hammond company have intimated that the plant here would not long be idle. Rumors

of Morris coming to South Omaha crop out every few months, but nothing definite can be learned about the intentions of this well known Chicago packer.

DISCOVERS CATTLE CURE

Advices from Berlin say that at a session of the budget committee of the Prussian Diet, Privy Councillor Kirschner made the important announcement that a sure means had been discovered to render cattle immune from the foot and mouth disease. He added that it was justifiable to assume that preparations would shortly be available whereby individuals could immunize their stock comparatively cheaply. Prof. Loeffler, who had conducted the experiments to this successful end, had tested the bacillus remedy, and had found it dangerous and inefficacious.

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WESTERN WINTER PACKING

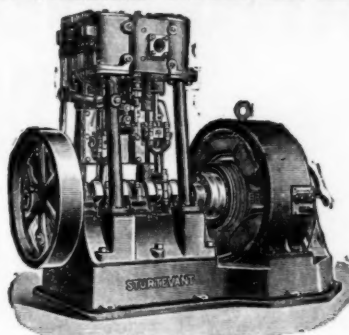
The preliminary returns in regard to the entire winter packing in the West point to a total of about 10,375,000 hogs. This compares with 9,277,000 for the preceding winter season, and 9,720,000 two years ago, which was the previous high record. For the past twelve months the aggregate western packing represents about 25,225,000 hogs, compared with 23,600,000 the preceding year, and an annual average of 17,605,000 for ten years prior to the year now ended.—Price Current.

GERMAN LAW APPROVED

Advices from Berlin say: The Bundesrath has approved regulations for the enforcement of those portions of the meat law which have not yet taken effect. As these regulations have not been decreed, they remain an official secret.

Sturtevant Generating Sets

IN 55 STANDARD STYLES AND SIZES



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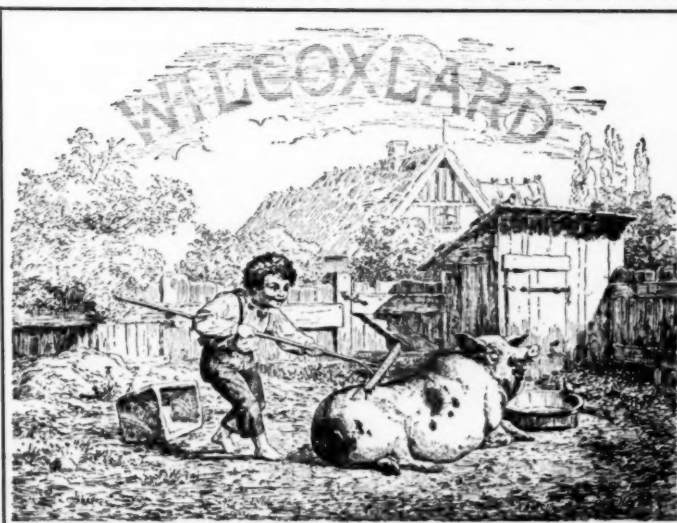
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Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refining Lard



STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

LANGDON, D. C.

Sale Sale Sale

Eastmans Abattoir

REFRIGERATING.

3—150 Ton De La Vergne Compressors, complete with cooling coils and 135,000 ft. 2 in. galv. expansion pipes.

BOILER ROOM.

1—250 h. p. B. & W. boiler.
1—250 h. p. Heine boiler.
2— 80 h. p. Manning boilers.
Pumps, Heaters, etc.

OIL DEPARTMENT.

Melting kettles, presses, receivers, agitators and complete outfit.

ABATTOIR.

10—Double friction hoists.
6000—Beef hooks, and complete equipment.

PACKING HOUSE.

Hashers, sausage stuffers, tanks, presses, scales, etc., complete equipment.

PUMPING STATION.

2—No. 13 N. Y. filters, compound pumps, boilers, etc.

FERTILIZING DEPT.

2—Anderson dryers, 6 ft. x 25 ft.
1—Tankage press and blood press.
1—Disintegrator mill, No. 4, and a complete working outfit.

LAUNDRY.

1—Engine, washer, wringer, sewing machines, dryers, etc.

CANNING ROOM.

Bliss presses, soldering machines, copper kettles, etc.

SOUP ROOM.

Retort canning room.
Extract department.
Machinery, dies, etc.
Boning room.
Market department.
Hide department.
Tripe department.
Head and feed department.
Casing department.
Salesroom.
Office furniture.

N. B.—This entire plant must be sold by April 1, 1902, without reserve.

Offers made at once will receive immediate consideration.

JOHN E. BEGGS,

47 Cedar Street, New York City.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Cal., will erect addition to plant.

The N. K. Fairbanks Company is making improvements in its plant at Gretna, La.

The Natural Guano Company's fertilizer plant, at Aurora, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The Illinois Industrial Co., Chicago, Ill., will erect a canning factory at Cherokee, Iowa.

The Virginia Canning Company, Petersburg, Va., has increased capital from \$5,000 to \$16,000.

The Heckel Live Stock Company, Statesville, N. C., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated.

The Sullivan Live Stock Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Pacific Sea Food Canning and Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Buckeye Fertilizer Company, Columbus, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by C. H. Vance, H. H. Barker, Paul Jones and others.

The Ethel Ranch and Cattle Company, Augusta, Me., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated by Lewis A. Burleigh and Jos. Williamson, Jr.

The Clay County Land and Livestock Company, Vermillion, Iowa, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Peter Jordan, John J. Westre, C. Weeks and others.

The Alaska Coast Fishing Company, place of business Phoenix, Ariz., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated by G. H. Holbrook, R. H. Van Sant, E. B. Davis and others.

The Detroit Pure Food Company, Detroit, Mich., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by David Michael, Elkhart, Ind.; C. L. Remlab, Battle Creek, Mich., and others.

MAINE IN LIVE STOCK CENSUS

In the census of 1900 only about one-half of the 7,453 "hay and grain" farms report any domestic animals, and many report no crops except small quantities of hay or grain. There was the following live stock on farms: Calves (under 1) 661,794, value \$411,104; steers (1 and under 2) 15,508, value \$218,758; steers (2 and under 3) 11,156, value \$266,452; steers (3 and over) 11,442, value \$582,828; bulls (1 and over) 6,995, value \$152,984; heifers (1 and under 2) 45,877, value \$621,354; cows kept for milk (2 and over) 173,592, value \$5,060,048; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 12,483, value \$272,017; lambs (under 1) 167,903, value \$364,706; ewes (1 and over) 240,717, value \$709,720; rams and wethers (1 and over) 11,496, value \$42,057; swine (all ages) 79,018, value \$516,015; goats (all ages) 279, value \$1,091; fowls (chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks) value \$756,153; value of all live stock \$17,106,034.

The total value of all live stock on farms was \$17,106,034. Of this amount 41.3 per cent. represents the value of horses; 29.6 per cent., that of dairy cows; 14.8 per cent., that of other neat cattle; 6.5 per cent., that of sheep; 4.4 per cent., that of poultry; 3.0 per cent., that of swine; and 0.4 per cent., that of all other live stock.

As in other New England states, the value of steers 3 years old and over is com-

paratively high, this class including the valuable working oxen still used in some parts of the State. The number of these animals is rapidly decreasing. In 1850, 83,893 working oxen were reported; in 1860, 79,792; in 1870, 60,530; in 1880, 43,049; in 1890, 33,105. In 1900 the total number of steers over 2 years old was only 22,598, and it is probable that many of these were not working oxen.

No reports were received concerning the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the total value of all live stock in the State, exclusively of the poultry and bees not on farms, is approximately \$19,897,000.

In 1900 there were 173,592 dairy cows; other neat cattle, 165,255; sheep, 252,213; swine, 79,018. In 1890, 157,278 dairy cows; 141,832 other neat cattle; sheep, 370,484; swine, 91,297. In 1870, 139,259 dairy cows; 203,802 other neat cattle; sheep, 434,066; swine, 45,760. In 1850, 133,556 dairy cows; 209,783 other neat cattle; sheep, 451,577; swine, 54,598.

The number of "other neat cattle" given for 1900 includes 61,794 calves. It is uncertain whether calves were included with "neat cattle" in census reports prior to 1900.

The quantities and values of specified animal products and values of poultry raised, animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 were as follows: Wool, 1,478,018 pounds, value \$318,585; mohair and goat hair, 105 pounds, value \$21; milk, 99,586,188 gallons; butter, 16,174,173 pounds; cheese, 425,102 pounds; value of milk, butter and cheese, \$8,182,344; eggs, 13,304,151 dozens, value, \$2,038,225; poultry, value \$955,468; animals sold, value \$2,371,717; animals slaughtered, value \$1,258,594.

The animal products of the State in 1899 were valued at \$15,159,415, or 40.8 per cent. of the value of all farm products and 55.6 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 54.0 per cent. represents the value of dairy products; 23.9 per cent., that of animals sold and of animals slaughtered on farms; 19.8 per cent., that of poultry and eggs; and 2.3 per cent., that of wool, mohair, honey and wax.

While the quantity of butter made on farms has increased since 1890, that of cheese has rapidly decreased, the production of 1899 being little more than one-half that of 1889 and less than one-fifth of 1849. The transfer of cheese making from the farm to the factory explains the decrease.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Of the \$2,993,693 given as the total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899, 68.1 per cent. represents the value of eggs, and 31.9 per cent. that of poultry raised. The number of dozens of eggs increased 41.8 per cent. in the last decade.

WOOL

The northern counties report a larger total production of wool than the southern counties, but show a much smaller number of fleeces per square mile. The production of wool increased steadily from 1850 until 1880, in which year 2,776,407 pounds were reported. Since that date there has been a steady decrease, amounting in the last decade to 20.7 per cent. The average weight of fleeces was 5.3 pounds in 1890 and 5.7 pounds in 1900.

INSULATION

The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs!

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds.

Then Lythite Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about.

It's fireproof and weatherproof too. Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us. When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

When you want information, write us. We invite correspondence about insulation and things that go with it.

Been at it for many years. Maybe we can help you.

Address
Frank S. De Ronde Company
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended March 8, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		Nov. 1, 1901, to Mar. 8, 1902
	Week March 8, 1902.	Week March 9, 1901.	
U. Kingdom...	1,706	1,386	25,608
Continent....	339	712	9,890
S. & C. Amer.	92	316	4,895
W. Indies....	657	1,458	17,856
Br. N. A. Col.	166	64	1,335
Other countries	14	9	436
Totals.....	2,974	3,945	59,930

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	10,953,930	71,072,331	227,002,646
Continent....	994,879	3,252,230	28,592,50
S. & C. Amer.	45,225	349,560	2,600,820
W. Indies....	118,425	164,375	2,786,424
Br. N. A. Col.	.....	.....	28,958
Other countries	30,625	34,850	266,123
Totals.....	12,143,084	14,873,346	261,286,764

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	6,548,102	6,347,171	90,303,122
Continent....	5,902,394	7,544,290	98,481,265
S. & C. Amer.	377,290	569,190	8,341,195
W. Indies....	278,710	570,060	5,942,195
Br. N. A. Col.	7,904	.....	49,338
Other countries	50,380	215,440	995,880
Totals.....	13,164,780	15,246,159	204,112,905

From—	Pork, bbls.		Bacon and Lard, lbs.
	March 8, 1902.	March 9, 1901.	
New York.....	1,276	5,749,200	6,773,130
Boston.....	787	1,798,125	1,101,479
Portland, Me..	25	641,550	342,000
Phila.	321	1,603,752	2,322,099
Baltimore....	500	1,216,332	1,667,372
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	728,000
N'port News...	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans..	65	11,000	180,700
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.	.....	12,143,084	13,164,780

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to March 8, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1900, to March 9, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds..	11,986,000	16,699,200	4,713,200
Bacon & hams, pounds....	261,286,769	292,322,373	31,035,604
Lard, pounds..	204,112,905	226,825,672	22,712,967

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Only \$3.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products opened about 2 points lower through declines of 5@10c. for hogs; but became firmer on an advance in corn. The cash situations are unchanged and speculation is of a narrow order.

Cottonseed Oil

The situation is unchanged from our review; it is dull at the seaboard markets, with only small export demands, more especially from Rotterdam, at about 1c. under asking prices. The mills have some demands, outside of those for control of supplies; from soapmakers for off grades, because of the cheap prices of the oil as against tallow. Prime yellow, New York, 41 bid, 41 1-2 asked for March, 41 1-2@41 3-4 for April and 42c for May. New Orleans offers good off yellow at 39 and prime yellow at 40.

Tallow

Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city were made at 6 3-8. Market firm and quiet at 6 3-8 for city, hhds. and 6 5-8 for city, tes., at which there are sellers. Chicago holds firm packers at 7 1-4.

Oleo Stearine

Continues dull on the dragging compound lard business. About 9 1-4, the trading basis in New York. Small lots are being picked up over the west at easy prices. But the large holders there as well as the large buyers are equally indifferent.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Our oil market opens this week quiet but firm with some sales every day at 33c. for prompt and March, buyers and sellers not trading in later months.

Meal, fair demand, \$25.25 f. o. b. Galveston.

Memphis cottonseed oil, market prime crude 35c, prime summer yellow 38c.

New Orleans cotton seed oil market, prime crude, 34c.

PATENTS

694,366. Rotar Steam Drier. Franklin B. Giesler, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Filed October 19, 1900. Serial No. 33,551.

694,728. Rosin-Soap for Paper-Size. Howard F. Chappell, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 18, 1901. Serial No. 86,412.

694,899. Egg-Preserving Compound. John M. Stukes, Snyder, Tex., assignor to John S. Winfield, Gatesville, Tex. Filed June 25, 1901. Serial No. 66,000.

DAMAGES REPAIRED.

The traveling public will be glad to learn that the damages to the Murray Hill and the Grand Union Hotels, caused by the explosion in Fourth avenue, January 27th, have been repaired, and both houses are now taking care of their patrons as usual.—From Four-Track News for March.

ROCHESTER FORTUNATE

Rochester is fortunate in having an exceedingly live Chamber of Commerce, through whose persistent activity the country is kept informed of Rochester's many commercial and industrial advantages.—From Four-Track News for March.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE DETAILS OF CONFORMATION

(Continued from March 8.)

The Head

In studying the respective points of the beef and dairy animal as outlined it is best to commence with the head. There are two types of beef heads, namely, Hereford and Shorthorn. The beef head should be short and compact, medium in size, refined in appearance, clean cut in contour, broad, with wide forehead, indicating a good supply of nervous force; the eye, large, clear, and limpid; the ear, fine, active, and covered with soft, silky hair; the mouth large; the muzzle, medium in size, dewy, and free from coarseness; the jaw, medium heavy, well fleshed, with a good opening between the submaxillary space; the poll, rather broad and flat; and the horns medium sized.

The eye is a very important factor in the make-up of any animal. It receives its nerve supply directly from the brain and it clearness, brightness, and size indicate the degree of nervous energy and the disposition of the animal. An animal showing a large amount of white around the eye, or with a small pupil and a suppressed eye, is generally of a nervous, irritable temperament, and is on this account a poor feeder. A broad and high forehead gives ample space for the housing of the brain, which, of course, directs and controls the nervous energy and influences digestion, assimilation, circulation, and other functions of the animal organization.

The nostril of the beef animal should be medium in size, with a clear bright lining membrane. If it is large, it indicates a predisposition to scrofulous diseases and the unnecessary oxidation and waste of food. If it is small, there is not sufficient room for the proper development of the air passages, and this is an indication of hereditary weakness. Under such circumstances sufficient air will not be drawn into the lungs to complete the oxidation of the food, which must proceed rapidly in the case of animals consuming large quantities of "roughness."

The development sought in the various regions of the beef type is as follows:

Neck.—Medium to short, uniting smoothly with head and gradually widening and deepening toward the neck vein so as to blend insensibly into the shoulder.

Back.—Broad, level, and well fleshed from poll to tail head.

Fore Quarters.—Wide, deep and full.

Withers.—Broad and level.

Shoulders.—Well developed, and well covered with flesh.

Breast.—Broad, deep and well filled.

Brisket.—Broad and well rounded.

Arm.—Broad well filled.

Barrel or coupling.—Wide, roomy, medium in length, longest in females.

Ribs.—Well sprung, close, carried well forward.

Crops.—Well filled.

Fore Flank.—Well filled.

Hind Flank.—Deep and full.

Underline.—Straight.

Girth.—Large, practically equal at heart and hind flank.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

Hind Quarters.—Long and deep heavily fleshed down to the hock.

Hips.—Full, well covered.

Thigh.—Broad, well filled.

Twist.—Full.

Tail.—Broad at tail head, well covered.

Escutcheon.—Well defined, broad, unbroken, wide at perineum, extending well over thighs.

Skin.—Medium, elastic, covered with fine, soft hair. Thinner than in the beef breed and with same characteristics.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

MARCH 8.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	23,000	500
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	...
Omaha	300	6,000	...
St. Louis	100	2,500	500

MARCH 10.

Chicago	21,000	57,000	25,000
Kansas City	6,000	4,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	5,000	7,000
St. Louis	3,000	4,000	500

MARCH 11.

Chicago	4,000	23,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	5,000	6,000	3,500
St. Louis	3,000	3,000	1,500

MARCH 12.

Chicago	15,500	25,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	7,500	3,000
St. Louis	2,500	3,000	800

MARCH 13.

Chicago	7,500	22,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	10,000	7,500
St. Louis	800	2,500	1,000

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, March 5	19,899	457	36,418	14,554
Thursday, March 6	6,665	357	30,912	9,708
Friday, March 7	1,575	234	25,566	2,946
Saturday, March 8	62	20	20,270	374
Monday, March 10	20,077	380	57,302	24,435
Tuesday, March 11	3,894	1,525	22,686	71
Wednesday, March 12	15,000	400	25,000	15,000

SHIPMENTS.

Wednesday, March 5	5,139	..	8,502	1,057
Thursday, March 6	4,962	12	11,995	3,528
Friday, March 7	2,792	45	8,238	1,381
Saturday, March 8	635	40	5,210	...
Monday, March 10	3,941	21	14,996	5,574
Tuesday, March 11	1,116	26	5,117	1,191
Wednesday, March 12	4,000	50	7,000	2,000

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A DEADLY BLOW AT AMERICAN MEATS

The very existence of our fresh meat and mild-cured provision trade with Germany is threatened by a subterfuge in a Government decree prohibiting the use of borax and boracic acid in meats. The Bundesrath has passed up this fatal and unfriendly prohibition. This body is composed of the delegates of the Confederated Governments of the German Empire. Back of the Bundesrath stand the Agrarians, and in their minds is the simple proposition, viz.: Eliminate American meat exports to Germany.

The prohibition of the use of borax and boracic acid in meats by the German decree is insincere so far as the borax substance is concerned, because the Government's own commission proved the harmlessness of borax; so did the great specialists.

It will be impossible to ship fresh pork or other fresh meat or mild cured hog products to Germany without the use of the prohibited agent. No one knows this better than the Agrarian. This prohibition of the use of borax and boracic acid in meats is simply an indirect method of prohibiting the exportation of American meats to Germany. It is almost equivalent to saying that no fresh meat shipped to German ports shall be stored in refrigerators or other enclosure, but that it shall only be shipped uncovered on the open upper deck of the ship. Of course it would arrive there in an uncommercial state.

The packers of the United States are vitally interested, as is our whole livestock and export trade. These interests should at once go to Washington and impress the gravity and importance of this matter upon the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, and, in fact, the whole Government. The action should be instant and forcible.

This flank move by the Agrarian element is evidently intended to accomplish their main purpose without complicating the question with the possibilities of a tariff war or other diplomatic embroglio with this country.

Whether the fact of the exclusion of our meats is accomplished by a direct prohibitive tax on the products, unfriendly customs regulations or this decree against the use of a harmless preservative agent does not matter. It is the actual result of the exclusion of our meats which The National Provisioner calls attention to and which it calls upon our packers and our Government to fight at the inception of the game. This decree urges no reasons for the prohibition. The decree is simply directed against boracic acid to conceal the true object and to meet the Agrarian

wishes to shut out entirely the importation of American meats into Germany.

The decree, regarding the partial enforcement of the act relating to the inspection of meat and cattle of June 3, 1900, is dated February 16, 1902, and is as follows:

WE, WILLIAM, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, GERMAN EMPEROR, KING OF PRUSSIA, ETC., DECREE IN PURSUANCE OF ART. 30. PAR. II. OF THE CATTLE AND MEAT INSPECTION ACT OF THE 3D OF JUNE, 1900 (REICHSGESTZBL. P. 547), IN THE NAME OF EMPIRE AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL, AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 21, OF THE ACT, RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF CATTLE AND MEAT, OF 3D JUNE, 1900 (REICHSGESTZBL. P. 547), SHALL COME INTO OPERATION ON OCTOBER 1, 1902. AT THE SAME TIME THE PROVISIONS OF ART. 26, NO. 1; ART. 27, NO. 1, AND ART. 28 AND 29 SHALL COME INTO OPERATION SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER ART. 21, PAR. 1 AND 2, OR UNDER ANY PROHIBITION ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF ART. 21, PAR. 3.

IN PROOF OF WHICH WE HAVE PLACED OUR SIGNATURE AND IMPERIAL SEAL.

GIVEN AT HUBERSTOCK, 16TH OF FEB., 1902.

WILLIAM.
 Count von Posadowsky.

The notification, dated February 18, 1902, which follows, and is intended to carry out the decree, prohibits the use of boric acid and its salts, formaldehyde, sulphuric acid and its salts, as well as sulphites, salicylic acid and its combinations, etc., in the preparation of meats coming into Germany. This applies to coloring matter of all kinds, except for coloring oleomargarine and sausage skins. This "notification" is dated at Berlin, and is signed by Count von Posadowsky as Imperial Vice-Chancellor.

Political and Commercial Germany are one, and this dual individuality seems woven into the mesh of the diplomacy and political by-plays of the Fatherland, which seems to be making for "favored nation" clauses and advantageous commercial treaties.

The National Provisioner thinks that this Government has as much right to brook the unfriendly act of Germany in the above decree as it had to stand against the severity of the proposed direct legislation against our food products. Our meat interests should go right down to Washington and enter their emphatic protest against the above action and to insist that our Government stand by our greatest industry—the livestock and packing industry—in this matter.

THE OIL FUEL ERA IN TRADE

The manufacturing world will be revolutionized by the petroleum geyser, and points of competition will be rearranged.

The substitution of oil for coal as fuel, and the spontaneous production of this oil in the South means a revolution there, as it does elsewhere in cotton oil milling and other factory lines in the Southern States. It will give them a strong item in competition at a nominal cost, and a decided nudge towards prosperity.

The discovery of petroleum in the island of Borneo—a quarter of a century ago—proved to be fortunate for shipping. The Dutch Steamship Company uses that fuel; the Hamburg-American Line has built four steamers for the Eastern trade with oil fuel engines; the North German Lloyd has two steamers in those Pacific waters using this oil for fuel. This petroleum is also used for fuel by the local boats of the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen. This company and the China Mutual are building large structures with oil fuel burners. Other steamship companies contemplate a change to oil fuel for steam purposes. The reasons for this are: (1) Saves labor; (2) no ashes to hoist overboard; (3) no need of stokers and stoking; (4) only need to watch the water in the boilers; (5) automatic feeding of the fuel to the furnace; (6) need of fewer deck hands to clean coal filth; (7) little or no smoke; (8) calorific value of every atom of oil; (9) no residue; (10) fuel may be stored all over the waste spaces of the ship—forepeak, afterpeak, in double bottom of ship, tanks under engine room, anywhere; (11) saves coalbunker space for cargo; (12) takes 35 feet per ton to 44 feet for coal; (13) oil fuel has higher concentration of heat for manufacturing than coal yields.

The same relative advantages which shipping feels will be experienced by factories in the use of oil for fuel.

The Great Eastern Railway in England and several railways and oil mills in this country use oil fuel for steam purposes. It is very cheap.

A SICK MOVEMENT

The free-hide movement is sick. The chances of a free-hide bill getting through Congress are remote. In fact, they are dead. By the time the National Livestock Association got through driving the hoofs of the millions of cattle owned by its members across the prospects of such legislative greed the whole thing flattened out. No. Congress is not disposed to slide into this country diseased hides of foreign cattle, and a majority of Congress think that the American beef steer is still entitled to the recognition of his government. There are other interests in this country besides New England tanneries.

A HIGHLY SPECIAL OFFER

ON

Technical Books

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REMOVAL

of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

to its new quarters in the N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE

THESE Books are the standard works of the trades they deal with. They are highly valuable to those who would know the inside of things. We will make a cleaning-up offer to lesson our stock prior to our removal to our new home. These books are reckoned good value at the old prices by those who should know, but witness the new prices, which are **Good Only Till April 20th.** Better fill your want now.

"Manufacture of Sausages," \$2.00,
Now, \$1.50.

"Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory," \$10.00,
Now, \$5.00.

"Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine," \$10.00,
Now, \$5.00.

"Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil," \$5.00,
Now, \$2.50.

"Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil," \$3.00,
Now, \$1.75.

"Scientific Encyclopedia," \$5.00,
Now, \$4.00.

"Secrets of Canning," \$5.00,
Now, \$4.00.

"Douglas's Encyclopedia," an English work. Data and recipes for packers, sausage makers, glue makers, etc.
\$2.50

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

150 Nassau Street

New York City

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

[Reprinted from the "Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists."]

THE APPLICATION OF TITANIUM SALTS FOR LEATHER DYEING

BY M. CHAS. LAMB, F. C. S.

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The use of titanium salts as fixing agents for tannic acid on cotton, etc., has been known for some considerable length of time, but perhaps the fact that titanium salts may be employed for mordanting and coloring leather is not so well known as it deserves to be. Titanium salts unite with the tanning matter of the leather to form a yellowish brown titanium tannate on the fibre of the leather; this titanium tannate being exceedingly fast to light and to the action of soap.

I have recently had occasion to make many experiments with titanium salts in order to ascertain their applicability in leather manufacture, and these having proved very successful, I now give, as likely to be of general interest, an account of the method of application which these experiments have shown to give the most satisfactory results.

Various samples of leather were treated with the following titanium salts: Basic titanium oxalate, potassium titanium oxalate, and "tanno potassium titanium oxalate," and it was found, in all cases, that the leather was dyed a yellowish brown color, and in addition the tanning matter of the leather was rendered insoluble, thus preventing any excess of tannic acid bleeding out into the dye-bath and precipitation of the dyestuff when the basic colors are employed. Potassium titanium oxalate, on account of its cheapness, is the most useful of the salts of titanium mentioned above, and the remarks which now follow refer to this particular salt, unless otherwise stated.

The salt, which is exceedingly soluble in hot water, may be applied to tanned leather, either with the brush or in the dye-bath, the colors produced being influenced by the strength of the solution used, and by the nature of the tannage of the leather. The colors range from a bright yellowish brown, somewhat resembling the shade produced on leather by Phosphine, to a reddish yellow brown, similar to that produced by Indian Yellow R. These of themselves are exceedingly good commercial shades and they may be modified if so desired by the employment of dilute solutions of chrome or iron or by afterwards dyeing or staining with the acid or basic colors.

When employing the basic colors for dyeing after treatment of the leather with titanium, the resulting shades of color are much fuller and richer than when these dyestuffs are applied without any previous treatment of the leather with titanium salt. Tartar emetic is often employed for fixing the tanning matter in leather in an insoluble form, previous to dyeing with the basic dyes in order to prevent loss of dyestuff by the excess of tanning matter bleeding into the dye-bath and precipitating some of the coloring matter. Titanium salts are, however, much superior to tartar emetic for this purpose, especially when the leather has to be dyed browns, bright reds, olive greens, etc.; the yellow color produced by the titanium materially assisting in the production of a full shade and thus economizing the dyestuff; when bright blues are to be dyed the titanium yellow is, however, objectionable. Pale shades of green may be produced on the titanium-mordanted leather by employing a weak solution of some blue aniline color; and when bright scarlets, etc., are to be dyed, the yellow color is an advantage.

The method of application of the salt, which I have found to give the best results on vegetable-tanned leathers, is as follows:

The dry crust skins, after wetting down by steeping in a large tub of water at a tem-

perature of say 45 degrees C., are transferred to the drum with a sufficiency of water at the same temperature, and the drum is revolved for a period of about half an hour, after which the water is run off and the goods are ready for treatment with the titanium salts. This preparatory washing before the treatment with titanium has for its object the removal of any large excess of tanning matter, and in addition is necessary in order to distribute evenly throughout the substance of the goods the tanning material left in them. It will be at once apparent that if the tanning material is not evenly distributed, but is fixed unevenly, the resulting color will also be uneven. The drum is recommended because by its agency, evenness of color is most likely to be secured; it is not indispensable, however; the salts may be applied either in the tray or in the paddle instead of in the drum, as most convenient to the operator.

With either tray or drum sufficient water is used for the goods under treatment, at a temperature of about 45 degrees C., and a solution, previously prepared, of the titanium salt is added. The goods are then entered and worked for a period of from fifteen to thirty minutes, at the end of which time it will be found that the leather has been colored a good commercial shade of yellow brown.

It is important in the case of calf skins, etc. that the goods should be well scoured before this treatment. Persians and other foreign tannages should be well scoured with soda, and then be soured and re-tanned in sumach.

After the treatment described the goods simply require washing well in warm water, after which they may be dyed or topped with either the acid or basic colors.

In employing titanium salts with logwood for the production of blacks, Procter recommends that the leather be first dyed with a neutral solution of logwood and afterwards passed through a bath of potassium titanium oxalate; 2 lbs. oxalate to 50 gallons of water; the solution to be at as high a temperature as the leather will safely stand.

When using titanium salts for staining leather the goods should be well scoured, set out, and allowed to "sam," afterwards being set out quite flat on the table, grain side up, and a solution of about 1 per cent. strength (1 lb. in 10 gallons water) of the salt brushed over the grain surface, beginning in the center of the hide or skin, and brushing towards the edges. One coat of the solution will generally be found to be sufficient. The result-

ing shade may of course be modified or intensified by afterwards topping with an aniline dyestuff.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Sausages and Fillers

RICHARD S., WAUCHUSETT, MASS.—

(1) Sausages prepared with too great an excess of water will not, as a rule, keep very long and are very apt to lose their color soon. We would advise you to purchase our book upon the manufacture of sausages, which will give you all information of this character you wish. (2) We refer you to the chapter in the above book upon "Fillers;" as the author has fully and comprehensively covered this point, we cannot reproduce it in these columns.

Oil Milling

OIL MILLER, SAVANAH, GA.—There are many varieties of oil milling, among them flax-seed, cottonseed, rape-seed, peanut and coconut. We can furnish you books covering to a limited extent some of these articles, but would recommend you to make a study of the cottonseed oil milling carried out in your city and vicinity, when you will get a general idea of the practical working of cottonseed. The milling of flax-seed for linseed oil is quite analogous, and you could readily see the relative adaptability of the several pieces of machinery in their respective fields. There are not many peanut-oil mills in this country at the present time, but the future will doubtless see many more of these established in the south, as peanut oil is a comparatively high-priced oil, and peanuts give a yield of about half their weight in oil, leaving a feeding cake of very high value and very rich in protein for cattle-feeding purposes.

Tankwater, Etc.

XX., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You have either an inadequate supply of catch basins, a careless set of tank men or allow your tank water to escape at a temperature where grease and water do not completely separate, which latter circumstance may easily and frequently does happen. More often, in matter of fact, than the careless or casual observer might think. A system of "reeds" in the channel through which the tank water flows or passes along, with a plentiful supply of cold water would remedy the evil to a great extent and reduce the waste by this system to a minimum quantity. There are, however, at present in use improved systems whereby no tank water is wasted at all, the latter being dried along with the tankage, thereby giving a far greater yield of finished tankage, having very high percentage of ammonia.



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WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS

The magnitude of the gas and gasoline engine manufacturing business at the present time can only be appreciated by those who have followed the development of the larger companies engaged in this line and who are thus familiar with the capacity of some of the more important factories. Of course, it would be difficult to estimate the total output of gasoline engines for any given period, owing to the large number of small plants that are being operated throughout the country and that depend entirely upon local trade. There are, however, a large number of important manufacturing institutions, devoted entirely, or largely, to the manufacture of gasoline engines.

Prominent among these is the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This company has been closely identified with the development of the gasoline engine as applied to mining equipments, hoists and pumping outfits, but it has not however confined its efforts exclusively to

experience, and before long it found itself cramped for space as at any time in its history. Accordingly, it was determined to build a new factory, and a site was secured at Eleventh and Twelfth streets and Winchester and Centropolis avenues, comprising an entire city block. The location was well adapted for the business, and plans were immediately drawn for a single-story factory of stone and steel throughout, making it entirely fire-proof. As already mentioned, this factory covers 300,000 square feet of floor space. It is divided into five main departments, devoted to gasoline engines and hoists, water-works equipments, including pumping outfits, electric lighting engines, marine engines and automobile engines. Each department is equipped with electric cranes by means of which heavy castings are moved about quickly and handled much more conveniently than they could be otherwise. The power for operating these cranes is supplied by an electric plant driven by gasoline engines. In fact, gasoline engines are used throughout the factory, separate plants being installed for the several departments. The company

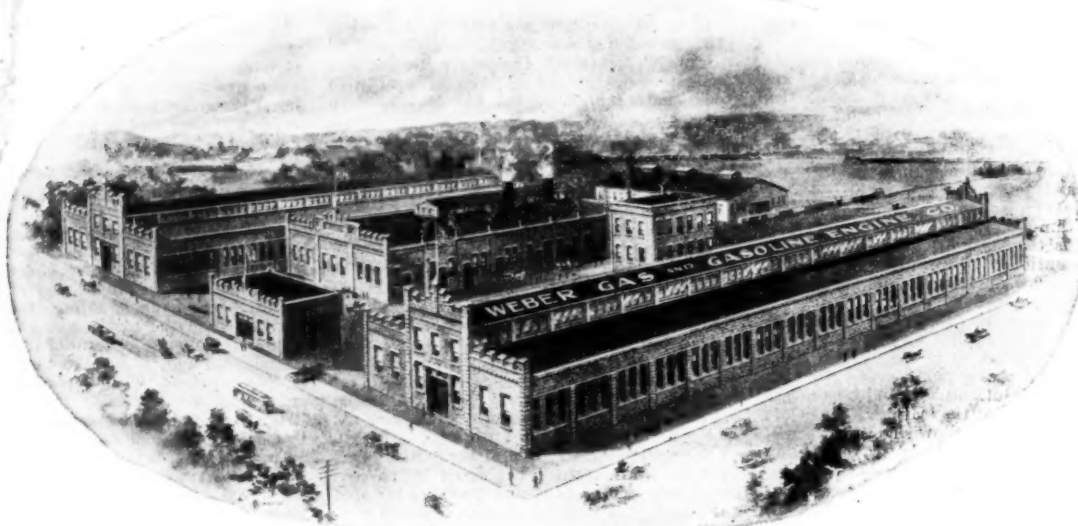
which have been hertofore enjoyed by the company, and this greatly facilitates the handling of raw material as well as the shipment of finished product. A private railroad track has been built through the yards of the company, and another one through the machine shop, and a small locomotive will be supplied for private switching. This enables the company to handle its freight conveniently, but greatly facilitates the transfer of the small parts from one department to the other.

One of the most important features of the new installation is the equipment of the testing department, which is pronounced the most complete in the country, and it enables the company to furnish a satisfactory guarantee of its product.

Altogether, the new plant may be said to be one of the most complete manufacturing institutions of the kind in the country.

HANDLED 20,000 CATTLE

It is unusual for any railroad to handle 20,000 young cattle for one concern inside of seven months, hauling each an average of



these lines. To-day it is turning out gasoline engines for all purposes, ranging from 1 to 100 horse-power capacity, and its new plant at Kansas City, covering a ground space of 300,000 square feet, will give it facilities for manufacturing engines of this class for all kinds of work.

The company is well equipped in engineering talent and in experience, as the founders of the business have been engaged in engine building since 1869. At that time they occupied what would be to-day considered a comparatively small factory, although at that time it was a large institution, covering 2,250 square feet. This shop was devoted to steam engine building and specialties in that line. Since 1884, however, the company has devoted its attention exclusively to the gasoline engine. At that time its factory occupied 5,500 square feet, double the capacity of the old steam factory. Numerous additions were made, until in 1895 the ground floor covered 38,000 square feet. This was supposed to be large enough for any business that might be developed in the gas engine line. The company, however, soon had a repetition of its

is thus enabled to present a practical demonstration of one of the most important advantages to be derived from the use of this class of motors. Gasoline engines are placed at convenient points and supply the power for operating machinery and tools in the different departments, and the records of the company show that this is a very economical arrangement.

The company has its own electric lighting plant. This, too, is driven by gas engines, as is also the pumping plant, which supplies water for the factory and for the protection. The city water mains have not been extended to the Weber factory, and the company has taken occasion to install a model plant which furnishes a practical illustration of its method of equipping city pumping plants, which is one of its specialties. At the present time the company is turning out daily an average of ten finished engines of 20-horse-power capacity. These, of course, are used for various purposes, but chiefly for mining equipments, pumping outfits and electric-lighting plants. The shipping facilities of the new factory are far superior to those

400 miles, not crippling a single head, and getting each shipment to its destination on schedule time. Yet this is the record made by the Burlington in the last seven months of 1901 for the American Live Stock and Loan Company, of Denver.

The cattle were shipped from points in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, to Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas.

ABATTOIR IN CUBA

A scheme is afoot among Louisville capitalists to establish an abattoir and cattle ranch in Puerto Principe, Cuba. Senor J. C. Casselonas, of Puerto Principe, Cuba, is in Louisville with Messrs. Wallace Embry and Highbough, of Elizabethtown, and a dozen or more Louisville capitalists. The problem of supplying Cuba with fresh meat will be discussed. The company has an option on 20,000 acres of fine grazing land in Puerto Principe. Cattle in Cuba that will bring from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 gross, would yield in this market about 3 1-2 gross. It is expected to not only supply Havana and other Cuban cities with beef, but to ship to many South American ports.

THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

Following is the argument made by Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of the National Provisioner, at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the anti-oleomargarine bill being under consideration:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1902.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Senators Proctor (chairman), Simmons, Money, Dolliver, and Heitfeld.

The Chairman.—Mr. Hobbs, do you wish to make a statement?

Mr. Hobbs—Yes.

The Chairman.—Very well. Try to be as brief as you can.

Senator Money—How many days have these hearings been in progress; how much time have the parties had so far?

The Chairman.—There was a hearing on Saturday and one on yesterday.

Senator Money.—That was all on one side, was it not?

The Chairman.—No.

Mr. Hobbs—I do not want to take up too much of the time of the committee, and at the same time I do not want to feel that I shall have to give a rheumatic appearance to my statement by having to finish it in ten or fifteen minutes.

The Chairman.—Proceed.

Mr. Hobbs—Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee: In the outset I wish to say that the general statements which I shall make here are based upon years of investigation by myself personally, as commissioner of livestock, meat products and the allied industries, for another government and by our own laboratory, the laboratory of the National Provisioner, of which publication I have the honor to be the editor—the laboratory of which Mr. J. C. Duff is the chief chemist, it is also the official chemist of the New York Produce Exchange. So the committee will understand the groundwork of the statements which I now make.

The bill is contradictory and an impossibility in practice. It is also an absurdity. I do not mean any reflection—as I shall show later, because more interests have protested against it than have advocated it.

We kill in this country about 11,000,000 head of cattle annually. Every pound of caul fat is affected by the market for oleomargarine. By taking it away from the tallow and ordinary oleo field of commerce it enhances every other pound of oil or tallow, edible or soap stock, made from the other portion of beef fat. We kill in this country, at the official and unofficial laboratories and by farmers, in round numbers, 40,000,000 head of hogs.

Senator Money—Will it disturb you to be interrupted a few moments that Mr. Burleson, of the House, may present a request to the committee?

Mr. Hobbs—Certainly not.

Hon. Albert S. Burleson, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Texas, then made a statement.

Mr. Hobbs—I believe I left off with the statement that we kill in the official and unofficial abattoirs of the country and other places about 40,000,000 hogs.

Senator Dolliver—Where do you get your figures for the slaughter of cattle?

Mr. Hobbs—I get my figures from the of-

ficial statements of the Government and from my own private estimate at the time I was estimating on it for the Bureau of Animal Industry endeavoring to find out how many calfskins and beef hides were pulled in this country.

Senator Dolliver—I believe that the Secretary of Agriculture estimates that there are 5,000,000 head of cattle killed instead of 11,000,000.

Mr. Hobbs—He bases his estimate on the number killed in the Government official abattoirs in 1900. Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and six or eight others whose names I could mention kill over 6,000,000. You can verify that. Swift & Co. kill about 1,500,000 themselves, and Armour & Co. kill fully as many.

Senator Heitfeld—With the number killed, those by farmers must be estimated.

Mr. Hobbs—Yes; and at all the abattoirs. There are over 900 abattoirs in this country, and very few of them are Government inspected abattoirs.

Senator Dolliver—I was in doubt about those figures.

Mr. Hobbs—The Department of Agriculture estimated that we have about 37,000,000 head of cattle, and we have over 67,000,000 by the last census. The Department gets those figures from the killing of official abattoirs.

Senator Dolliver—They seem to have a list here of some fifty.

Mr. Hobbs—Yes. But you have not the other 900.

Senator Dolliver—Possibly more, including all the large cities and nearly all the small cities.

Mr. Hobbs—If it will suit the argument, we are willing to contract it to 10,000,000, though I hold to my original statement of 40,000,000 hogs. Of those about 10,000,000 are not killed at the Government abattoirs. It is not so easy to estimate the number of hogs, because their skins and hides are not pulled as a rule.

Now, the neutral of the leaf lard of the hog fat goes into the manufacture of oleomargarine, and no other will do. Its market is solely an oleomargarine market. We have in this country—

Senator Dolliver—One moment, before you read that. I notice in your testimony of last year that you testified that 'oleo oil is made from the caul fat of prime hand-fed Government inspected beeves?'

Mr. Hobbs—Yes.

Senator Dolliver—If that is so, the estimate of the Government as to the number of beeves killed would be more generally correct than your estimate;

Mr. Hobbs—As to inspected animals? Yes. There are 67,906,000 head of cattle of all kinds in this country. If you will look up the old estimate of the Secretary of Agriculture you will find about half that, because that is made up in 1899. Of these, 17,000,000 are ranked as dairy cattle all over this country; 50,700,000 are beef cattle. There are 63,000,000 hogs in this country, according to the recent Government census. That gives a protesting herd of 114,000,000 of livestock, against the action of 17,000,000 dairy cattle in this bill. So that, on a cattle or livestock vote, the other side is entitled to consideration and to justice.

The present oleomargarine legislation and

the legislation sought to be enacted seek to curtail the market for this extra prime oil, and does not offer the inducement to other concerns to go to the expense of inspection, either public or private, because the market is already supplied sufficiently from the Government inspected abattoirs for the existing oleomargarine business. But an increase in the manufacture of oleomargarine will call for a larger amount, and will bring into the market a still greater domestic consumption of this particular kind of caul-fat oil. But if you kill oleomargarine they will not need even what they now get.

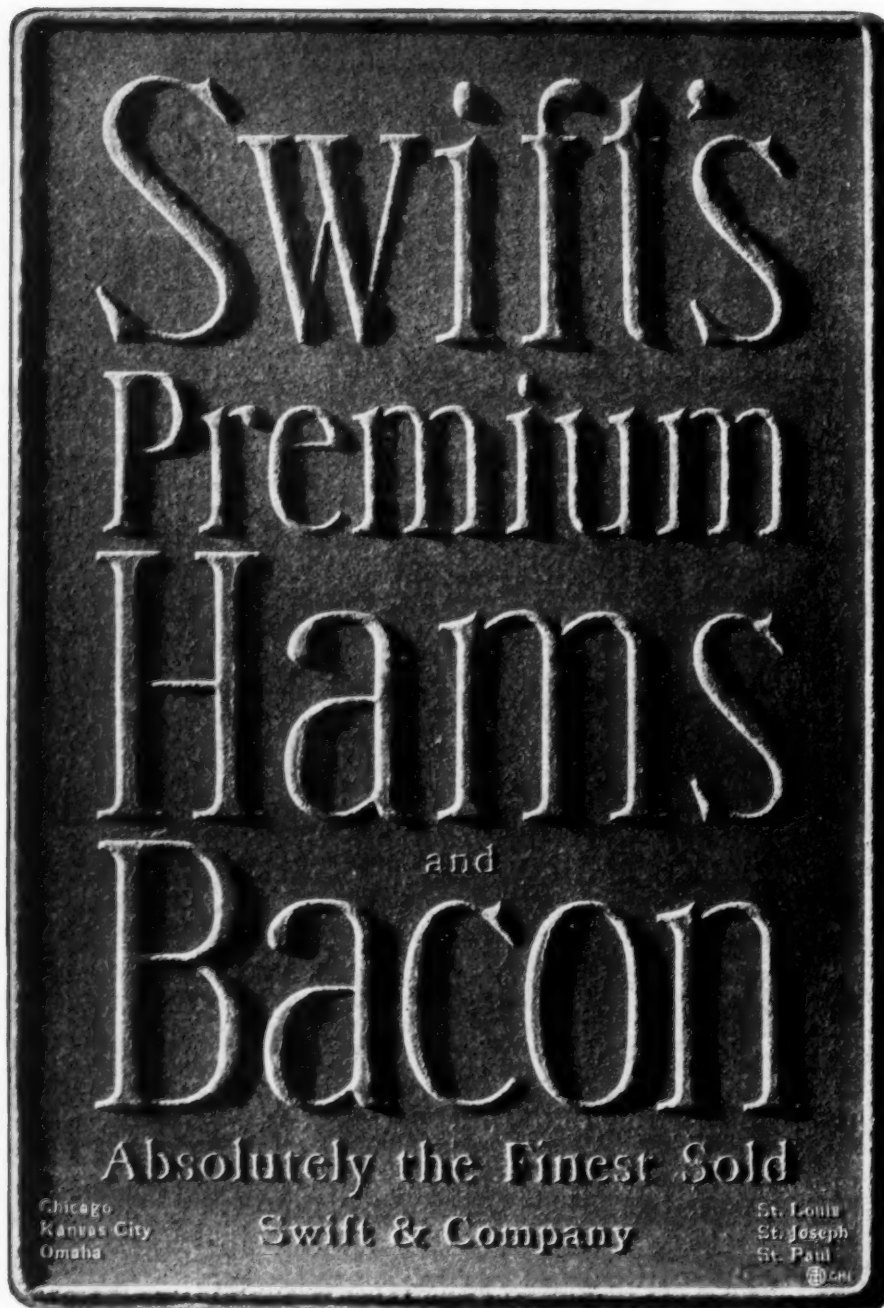
Senator Dolliver—In all these hearings nobody has appeared for the hogs.

Mr. Hobbs—Well, then, I appear in behalf of the hogs.

(Producing vials of liquid matter). I place the hog on the table now. I next place the beef on the table, and now I place the cottonseed oil on the table. If I had a vial of
(Continued on page 25).

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables, Governor's Island, N. Y., March 1, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., March 31, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1902: Kennebec Arsenal, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Banks, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, R. I.; Trumbull, Ct.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Allegheny, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Delaware, DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Caswell, N. C.; Fremont, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, McPherson, Screven, Ga.; Barrancas, Dade, De Soto, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 deg. Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1902, will be received and opened at same time at places named, except Watertown Arsenal, Banks, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Slocum, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, N. Y.; Hancock, N. J.; McHenry, Washington, Md.; Hunt, Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; McPherson, Ga.; Jackson Barracks, La. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for beef (or Vegetables)" to be opened March 31, 1902," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. Edw. E. Dravo, Lt.-Col., Chief Commissary.

A dark rectangular graphic with a white border. The text is embossed in a serif font. The main title 'Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon' is centered. Below it, 'Absolutely the Finest Sold' is written in a smaller font. At the bottom, 'Swift & Company' is centered, with city names listed on either side: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha on the left; St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul on the right. A small circular logo is at the bottom right.


Swift's
Premium
Hams
and
Bacon

Absolutely the Finest Sold

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St. Paul



THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

Continued from page 23

good butter fat, which would be about this color (indicating), I would place it there. Gentlemen, I brought these—and I will refer to them later—that you may see the natural colors which are the ingredients or parts of the ingredients that go into the manufacture of oleomargarine. If I get tiresome, I hope the chairman will call me down and close the case.

We grow 10,500,000 bales of cotton 'on an average. This (indicating) represents the butter oil, as it is called, or the cottonseed oil ingredient which goes into oleomargarine. That is an extra-priced oil, only consumed by the oleomargarine product, which made the market for it solely; and if the market is killed, it is killed, and it goes back to the common cottonseed oil used here and abroad. But if more of it is permitted to be used in this product by larger consumption, we then have a still greater enhanced value in the cotton seed to the poor ragged farmer of the South. I have an old plantation in South Carolina.

The presence of this bill in this committee is evidence that it is not really a revenue measure. Yet the claim of its friends is that it is a revenue measure. If it is a revenue measure, it should be based upon the need for further enactments for Government purposes, either for administering the act itself or for general budget purposes. I believe the House yesterday decided that we could dispense with \$75,000,000 worth of revenue. This bill asks for more. Such a need for increase of revenue does not exist.

The following came here at the last Congress, and either in person, by representatives, or by resolutions and petitions protested against the passage of this bill: One hundred and fifty-two livestock associations, were here. They are now represented by the distinguished ex-member of the House, Judge Springer. Seventy-five per cent. of the hogs, sheep, and cattle in this country are represented by these associations, which form the National Livestock Association of the United States, the members of which own about \$4,000,000,000 worth of property. They are entitled to consideration. Six hundred and thirty-seven cottonseed oil mills have protested here. There are 150 of those in Texas. The retail grocers' associations have protested; the retail butchers' associations have protested, and the Benchmen's Association, representing all the butcher workmen, have protested. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Association and Butcher Workmen Association have protested. I bring today a protest by authority of the presidents of two of these concerns. Others have protested. The refiners of cottonseed oil, the produce exchanges, the livestock exchanges—all important respectable entities of our commercial industry—have protested, and they are entitled to respect here.

The other claim for taxing this product is the pretense of preventing its being sold as dairy butter made solely from the cream of the cow. What right the dairymen have to come and ask Congress to finance their product is something business men cannot understand unless they are creamery people.

Now examine the revenue and the anti-fraud claims. Additional revenue is not needed, first, because the Treasury is choked by

a surplus, and certain taxes are being abolished to relieve this Treasury glut. It is not needed for the administration of the present oleomargarine act, because the present revenue from that source is more than sufficient to administer the act as it now stands. If the purpose is to raise revenue, the drastic rise from 2 cents to 10 cents per pound in the tax would destroy the source of revenue aimed at. It would then require the sale of eight times as much uncolored oleomargarine as is now sold of the colored product to equal, with one-fourth of a cent a pound duty, the raising of the amount now collected with a 2-cent tax. But a sale of eight times as much oleomargarine would make the dairy cow squeal.

Senator Dolliver—You mean it would make the dairy hog squeal?

Mr. Hobbs—No; the dairy cow. She is very hoggish.

Strip it of its verbiage and of its deception. Do not fool yourselves or think that others are being humbugged.

Senator Money—No one is being fooled.

Mr. Hobbs—The revenue bill idea is a blind. As a revenue measure it would defeat its own purposes and kill itself. Why, a product which costs 10 cents per pound to make, besides the wholesale manufacturing license of 2 cents per pound more, can not pay 10 cents per pound and then be sold for less than 30 cents per pound by the retailers. Can a poor man pay that? Would you ask the workingman and the mass of the people to pay that when they can get the product of oleomargarine now for less than 20 cents per pound?

I can not imagine anybody but a dairy farmer and a shareholder in a dairy or butter factory of some kind coming here and asking that the great mass of the people be saddled with high-priced butter. And only this class have asked for this legislation. The protests which have come in here have, when traced to their source, been found to come from dairy associations, sometimes rearranged as farmers; then from the same people, as dairies; then from the same people over again as individual farmers or citizens of Blank town or community. The effect is of a great crowd. A granger came here—his name was Jones—and said he represented 500,000 farmers. The members of Congress from the States in which most of his clientage live have voted against this bill, and have discredited this same representative of 500,000 farmers, members of an organization that is fast retrograding because of the commercial element that is being introduced into that organization.

The members of Congress from Missouri, and from many other agricultural States, including Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, California, and other States having a great many of Mr. Jones's constituents, as well as being of the 32 States with some of those dairy union promoter antioleomargarine laws on their statute books, have come here and voted against this private-interest, un-American legislation. The State of South Carolina has one of these statutes, and her Congressmen came here and voted against this bill.

There are about 485 renovated butter factories in this country. That statement may be contradicted, but I stand pat on it. There are only about 27 oleomargarine factories;

and the Secretary of Agriculture will find, if this bill gets through with the Allen amendment to it that most of the former are in those very butter States named. I skipped the States. The butter States above referred to are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont—I apologize to the chairman—Connecticut, and some others. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois are equally guilty of hoarding and multiplying these increasing and prosperous makers of renovated butter.

Renovated butter: Renovated butter is the chief agitator against the product known as butterine. They too compete for the 1 cents and 21 cents a pound butter customer. We hear of frauds and protection. There are two bona-fide frauds in the butter market. These are renovated butter, treated with a dangerous chemical to free it from its rancidity and destroy its grain. It is then re churned or blown through either sweet milk or buttermilk to give it short-lived sweetness. There is another class of renovated-butter people, they who call themselves reworkers of butter. I know one of them who stuffs a little tallow in it and puts it on the market, and the cheap or cut-rate grocer does the rest. Would you care to eat this grease if you knew what it was? Yet 485 factories make and market it with your permission and without tax.

The other fraud is the white cow tallow, or winter butter of the farmer, which is colored to deceive the eye and is sold to deceive the purse, cold-storage being the assistant to carry it into the season for the higher-priced summer yellow butter. Why is it a fraud? I will tell you.

Bovine fat is essentially the same, whether deposited in the fat cells of the body or in the udder of the female in microscopically small oil globules. It is called butter fat. In the latter the oil globules are associated with a volatile substance termed butyric ether. When the feed and the bovine are poor in winter grazing, both the body oil and the other oil of the bovine are poor and tallowy. The butter fat of the cow becomes as white and as poor as the oleo properties of the beef steer that is a ranger. Neither makes a rich nor a nutritive oil.

It is utterly impossible for the renderer to turn an extra prime oleo oil from the fat of a poor beef as it is for the butter man to lift the tasteless, waxy tallow of the cow's udder to a prime yellow creamery butter with a rich flavor. The butter man meets the objection to the eye with artificial coloring, and sells the stuff as Elgin Creamery. That word "Elgin" leads me to remark that nearly every butter factory at Elgin, Ill., is not an oleomargarine factory, but a renovated-butter factory.

There are other frauds of which the dairy interests are guilty. One is stuffing butter with water and salt, and selling those ingredients for butter. The law of Minnesota permits fully 12 per cent of this fraud. In cheese there is no limit. As much as 20 per cent of water is sold at 25 cents per pound for butter. In Kansas, I believe, they call this congealed butter, as the impregnation of ice is quite perceptible. Illinois permits as high as 20 per cent of salt and water in butter before it calls it a fraud. Illinois is a ranter against frauds and butterine and the protection of the housewife. Iowa has no limitation, and permits the making of a cheese con-

taining only 10 per cent of butter fats. The Iowa cheese thus becomes a sewerage for the dairy skim milk.

Senator Dolliver—What is your authority for that statement?

Mr. Hobbs—My authority is the Agricultural Department's compilation of the dairy laws of the United States.

Senator Dolliver—You spoke of it as a fact rather than as a law.

Mr. Hobbs—I take it that the Agricultural Department would not make a statement without believing it to be true.

Senator Dolliver—The department states what the law is. But you spoke of our people permitting the making of cheese with only 10 per cent. of butter fats.

Mr. Hobbs—I said the law permitted the making of cheese containing 10 per cent of butter fat. But I say now that the laws of the State are not made without fixing them up for some purpose or to cover some existing fact.

Ohio's maximum allowance of water in butter is 20 per cent.—quite a concession to the dairy pump at 30 cents per pound. Holy Wisconsin has no water limit for butter. If the Wisconsin dairyman can run a river through his butter and hold the congealed mass there in cold storage, why the business moral of it is O. K. These States are among the loudest denouncers here of frauds and deceptions.

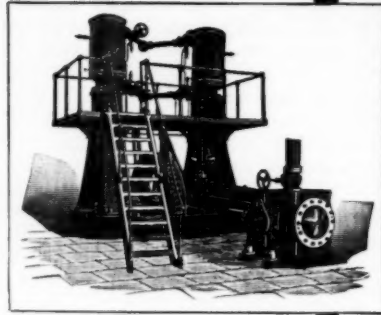
In making this statement, I do so on official authority. These States should show home morals. They are not doing so. Do not such frauds honestly merit the first attention of the General Government when it seeks to correct the abuse against the public taste and the public purse?

The State of New York is here in Congress to complain against the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota for sending in bogus cheese to compete with the good-famed cheese of New York. The "increaser" and the "expander" are other butter frauds practiced by unscrupulous people, and those people are as much a butter fraud in the butter trade as is oleomargarine. They are more or less in existence. The butter maker extracts the butter fat. The cheese maker gets hold of the fat and the casein from the milk. The expander holds in the conglomerate milk mass the fat, casein, sugar and all. The dairyman then adds the coloring to complete the complexion. This expander is really an emulsifying mixture of crude pepsin, salt, and coloring matter. Some butter of that class found in Philadelphia contained 30 per cent. of it.

But why pursue these frauds? I would not mention them if the word fraud were not flaunted and Congress did not claim to be looking for a punishment for fraud.

The claim is that this law is necessary to prevent butterine being sold as butter. I want to say right here that no man has sought for the identification of oleomargarine or the food trade-mark more than I have or my house. We want it sold for exactly what it is. We have favored the strictest provisions and regulations for doing this. But we do not think that any food product which is wholesome or proper to be made should be killed in our own market and made to pay a tariff for the American right to exist. It is not right. Up in Connecticut and Vermont, and other places, they sell to us a honey which, when it comes to us, is something else. Why, for

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that reason I have not eaten honey for three years.

This evidently is not a bill to raise revenue for the Government. The way to correct an offense is by enacting criminal statutes and punishing the offenders. The courts are for that purpose. It is so in all other lines of trade. If oleomargarine is healthful and nutritious it should be allowed the American right of all other food articles. If anyone connected with its manufacture or sale does another a physical or a trade injury, the courts are open to him for redress as they are in all other cases. Is our civil and criminal procedure a failure only in this particular product? If the offense is so serious as to list it among the crimes, make the penal statute strong enough to cover the case. But why stop at butterine? In what other case does our code of statutes do other than facilitate punishment by assisting the prosecution?

We have imitation alligator leather, imitation leather furniture covers—pantisote—imitation hair brushes and mattresses, imitation coffee, imitation Panama hats—imitation hundreds of other things not sold in their own name. Will Congress tax them to death ad libitum ad infinitum? Stay their competition? Should their manufacture be killed by a prohibition tax or by the direct prohibition of their manufacture? The middle classes can not pay for real leather and the like articles at the present price. The matter of fraud is for the public and private prosecutor and the court. Congress may facilitate the process by law, but not by a pettish or selfish strangling of the industry which is proper and legitimate in itself. Only the northeast and the northwest and other dairy cows have asked for it. This whole anti-oleomargarine bombast of certain parts

of the dairy interests is simply hooded hypocrisy. They may say what they like about me.

Are the arms of the Government and the butter man's special agent, the average food commissioner of certain interested states, impotent to prosecute and to enforce existing dairy food laws? If so, does this not mean that such laws have not the moral support of the very people in whose interests they are sought to be enacted, and who, it is claimed here, are calling for them?

In all the butter-oleomargarine prosecutions in the States the plaintiffs are the butter interests or their agents, and the witnesses are all the same. The people who do not own a dairy cow or a butter factory; neither make the affidavits nor appear as witnesses.

The complaints and the witnesses are all of the dairy agent and agitator type. The cities do not call for these laws and show no interest in enforcing them. The same people, almost man for man, who are now here for this new bill, were here each year during the last five years. The populace have not risen in their might to demand anything at all. These same promoters trail the country between sessions and then come to Washington. This bill is worse in its invasion of individual trade and State rights than any act of George III., and it is further in its selfish line than any foreign nation has gone. If oleomargarine is not a legitimate food product, its manufacture should be absolutely prohibited.

We have got to taxing—

Senator Dolliver—Just a moment. Has it not been prohibited in 32 States—I mean the colored article?

Mr. Hobbs—I am informed that in South Carolina and Georgia the bills that were passed there, limited bills, were instigated by parties in the Northwest, and not a prosecution hardly has taken place under them.

Senator Dolliver—That might dispose of South Carolina. But it appears that they have been passed in all the larger States of the Union.

Mr. Hobbs—Texas is a pretty large State.

(To be continued.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

H. E. Butcher, Springfield, Tenn., will erect an ice factory.

The Butler Ice Co., Butler, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Borden Condensed Milk Co., New York, will erect a large building.

The plant of the Howard Creamery Co., Centre Hall, Pa., was burned.

The Carbondale Waterworks Co., Carbondale, Ill., will install ice plant.

The Victor Creamery Co., Paola, Kan., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Brooklyn Creamery Co., Brooklyn, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The creamery of Hiram F. Shepard, Griswoldville, Conn., was destroyed by fire.

The Buchanan Creamery Co., Buchanan, Mich., capital \$4,350, has been incorporated.

The Rockwell City Creamery Co., Rockwell City, Iowa, capital increased to \$50,000.

Suits have been brought against the Poughkeepsie Cold Storage Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Consumers' National Ice Co., Sacramento, Cal., will let contracts for an ice plant.

The Brown & Brown Coal and Ice Co., Detroit, Mich., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Brandon Creamery Association, Bran-

don, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated.

The Coos Bay Ice and Cold Storage Co., Coos Bay, Ore., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The Thousand Islands Creamery Co., Alexandria Bay, N. Y., capital \$5,200, has been incorporated.

The cold storage warehouse of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., at Rosebud, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

The Burkhardt-Durst Farming and Dairy Co., Beaver Creek Township, O., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The Jewell Elgin Butter Co., Jewell, O., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Charles W. Palmer and others.

The Twin City Ice Co., Lehigh, I. T., capital \$18,000, has been incorporated by Thos. Carroll, A. B. Cameron and others.

The Atwater Creamery Co., Atwater, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated by W. G. Martin, John Dickinson, Julius Possin and others.

The Wilson Ice and Refrigerating Co., Wilson, N. C., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by W. J. Boykin, J. B. Williams and J. S. Leach.

The milk condensing plants of Herbert Nicholson, St. Charles, Ill., and Ingersoll, Can., have been purchased by the Borden Condensed Milk Co.

HIGHER TARIFF IN SWITZERLAND

United States Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, at Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner through the Department of State:

The Association of Swiss Agriculturists (following the example set by their German compeers) demand the passage of an act advancing the tariff rates on imported food articles. (Grain is omitted, as Switzerland raises very little of cereals.)

	Present Import Rate.	New draft. Franks.
Breeding bulls, per head	25	40
Cows and oxen, per head	18	35
Young cattle, per head	12	20
Fatted calves, per head	10	12
Steers, per head	15	35
Solid cheese, per head	4	12
Soft cheese, per head	4	12
Butter, fresh, per head	7	15
Butter, salted or rend'd, per head	10	20
Eggs, per crate	1	5
Live poultry, per head	4	15
Poultry (killed), per head	6	20

As the farming class is in the majority, above draft is very likely to become a law. The consumption of food stuffs and fruit is very large in Switzerland owing to the immense floating population (tourists, sojourners, school children) from abroad. Our exporters of fruit and food articles would find a bountiful field for selling American products if they were to give that market due consideration by sending travelers or opening large storage depots in Geneva, Berne and Zurich.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Rather Steadier Conditions Resulting from Increased Hog Receipts—Speculative Markets—Little Improvement in Cash Demands

The receipts of hogs at the western marketable centers began falling off after Monday's large supplies; the products' markets at once stiffened a little. It is the belief that there are plenty of hogs to come forward, but that the rain storms over the west and the condition of the roads there prevent normal marketing, not only hogs but of general food supplies. It is the apprehension over the extent of near future supplies of hogs that prevents more than small advances in prices for the products. At the same time the products have had influences from the situations of the grain markets that have occasionally slightly stimulated sellers' views; full effects, however, from better grain prices are prevented by some unsatisfactory direct features upon the products.

It is undeniable that the cash business in hog products is of an unsatisfactory order; even the firmness of the week to their prices has failed to give confidence among the distributors of them. Buyers cannot get away from the opinion that the markets may turn more to their advantage. They concede that packers have every reason for efforts to support prices, that hogs have cost relatively high prices and that the profits on the productions are not as full as those through last year; also, that unless the packers are willing to pay around the current prices for hogs that the farmers at once hold back supplies of them. The markets are fed with the swine supplies more within the ability of the packers to take care of them at fairly regular prices. Yet the buyers believe that general consumption of hog products has been in some degree modified by resorts to cheaper food commodities, and that in consequence supplies of both meats and lard have accumulated in rather freer volume than had been regarded as probable; therefore, at length, that results to their advantage must be had, more particularly if hog supplies in the future reach some expectations. At any rate those buyers who usually operate extensively for accumulations are now against that policy. It is assumed, however, that in the event of a straightening out of the market to a feeling of prolonged firmness over prices that the buying sentiment would be changed to one of marked activity, as it is realized that there are many sources of distribution in Europe and this country that are carrying very moderate stocks because of their long time conservative buying, and that they need only confidence over market values to resupply freely. The hog products markets would have some assurance from the grain situation, particularly in the Government report of the reserves of corn, if they could first get direct support, and which latter would follow only in the event of hog supplies being less in the future than at present generally apprehended.

The consignments to Europe are now close to those of last year at this time, and there are spasmodic direct demands thence, particularly from Germany, which swell the volume of the outward movements. But Europe hesitates over buying quantities that would go beyond actual needs. Our home distributors are also very careful over adding to their supplies. It is realized that the south now has abundance of money, with its fairly large cotton crop and the high prices being made for the staple, and that it is likely to

consume hog products for the season no matter their prices to an extent well up to that of last year, and that it awaits only a feeling of security over market prices. The demands from the south are, of course, most important of any home source, and of late years the degree of home demands has been the most influencing factor over the general market conditions.

The speculator is very conservative over trading in the present attitude of the markets. Most of his operations are in the way of scalping. In other words, there is an absence of deals for prolonged holding. Small profits only are secured at any time. There is no prominent interest either on the "short" or "long" side, and affairs are allowed to drift in a narrow way from the indicated features. It is possible that when the May option is approached that there will be more sensitive conditions, although the degree of the interest in the month, either way, is not as yet clear. It is now quite two months since the markets have had a marked degree of vitality, or situations over which confidence was invited; they are now left but little lower than at the outset of indifference. Last year at this time the markets were starting upward from a comparatively low point; they were, as well, displaying a good deal of activity. This year the line of prices is of that full order that buyers feel that the values cannot be much further against them, at least in the near future; therefore they interest themselves as little as possible.

It is, of course, a regrettable circumstance that hog products are not more firmly arranged as to their values; many calculations are upset over associated products, through the lack of force to the lard market particularly. Compound lard has been reduced 1-8c. this week, yet buyers of it continue conservative. Cotton oil is held firmly, because the stocks of it are well controlled, but the consumption of it is abated. Oleo stearine has had latterly a sharp decline in its value. Tallow is the only product given good support from statistical features, and more because it had been largely bought up some time since.

In New York the continent shippers are buying refined lard moderately only; the English shippers take lard just sufficiently to meet actual needs. The city cutters find it hard to sell bellies, and all weights of pickled are quoted at 8 1-4c., but loose hams and shoulders have fair demands.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for the week: 2,974 bbls. pork, 13,164,780 lbs. lard, 12,143,084 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,945 bbls. pork, 15,246,150 lbs. lard, 14,873,346 lbs. meats.

Beef is well sustained in price on fair demands; City India, mess, tcs., \$18.50@19; barreled, family, \$13; packet at \$11.50; mess at \$10.

In New York, sales for the week: 750 tcs. western steam lard for export, on p.t. (quoted at 9.65), 500 tcs. city lard at 9.10 to 9.25 (Compound lard at 7 3-4c. for car-lots, and 8c. for jobbing quantities); 500 bbls. mess pork at \$15.50@16.50; 300 bbls. short clear, same, at \$17.75@19.50; 200 bbls. city family, same at \$16.50@17; 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 10, 12 and 14 lbs. aver., at 8 1-4, 2,000 pickled shoulders, at 7, 3,500 pickled hams, at 9 1-4 to 10c.; 1,500 green hams at 9c.@9 1-4c.; 2,800 green bellies, at 8@8 1-4c.

ITALIAN DEMAND FOR STEARIN

Consul Johnson, of Venice, says: The demand in this district for American stearin, paraffin, and tallow is increasing, imports for the last quarter having shown a decided advance. I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. Guglielmo Olper, Callie dei Barcaroli, 1731, of Venice, asking to be put in communication with exporters of these materials.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The recently increased business have conducted to much more confidence than pervaded the situation last week. Belting butt tanners have been liberal operators, as they have disposed of a large quantity of leather.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—60 pounds and up, free of brand, have moved to the number of 600 Dec. at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, and 9,000 of later salting at a variety of prices ranging from 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Hides of relatively early salting are well cleaned up, and in much greater request than the later offerings.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—60 pounds and up are held at 12 cents for those of relatively early salting, though December and January offerings are hard to dispose of, because of the difference of opinion as to what constitutes an equitable valuation.

COLORADO STEERS.—Are held in the earlier salting at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, though in very indifferent request at that price they are in small supply.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—There are comparatively few offerings and these are held at 13 cents, though less desirable selections offer at a variety of prices.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS.—55 pounds and up, have moved to the number of about 3,000 at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, choice selection in small lots would command a premium above this figure, light stock has been in brisk request, and a prominent operator cleaned up the holdings of one packer at a flat price of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

BRANDED COWS.—Have moved to the number of about 5,000 Feb. at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and are being offered by various holders at from this price to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

NATIVE BULLS.—Are available at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and January's offer 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is quiet, largely because of the fact that receipts have fallen off. This paucity of stock has a very bracing effect on the views of dealers, who are impervious to offers at old prices which, by the way, tanners are very willing to make. Both buffs and native cows are firmly sustained in price, though there is no question but that it will make a considerable quantity of stock to satisfy previously accepted orders.

NO. 1 BUFFS.—Free of brands and grubs, 60 pounds and up, and are well cleaned up in connection with No. 2's, prices for the two selections being 7 and 8 cents, which figures tanners are unwilling to accept there is no doubt, however, but what they would be willing to buy at a fractionally smaller price.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 pounds have moved actively, and are a comparatively strong factor at 7 and 8 cents.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Are indifferent as to supply, and demand a reasonably choice selection, 50 pounds and up are quotable at from 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, flat, inferior selections being less money.

HEAVY COWS.—60 pounds and up, free of brands and grubs could not be obtained in general selection for less than 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, and from that to 9 cents, though a very small lot moved in connection with other stock at a fractionally small figure.

NATIVE BULLS.—Are rather dull because of a difference in the views of price entertained by buyer and seller, the latter would hardly be susceptible to a proposition below 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS.—Ordinary selection of country skins offers at from 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.

DEACONS.—Have sold in substantial volume at from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, which has been the quotation figure for some time.

SLUNKS.—30 cents.

HORSEHIDES.—Are in at least fair request at \$3.15 for an average run.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packers have succeeded in preserving at least a consuming demand for their offering, and a fair demand also characterizes the country market. We

quote: Packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.30; country pelts, 85 to \$1.15; packer lambs, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.10.

BOSTON

As a natural consequence of the indifferent demand the market is very quiet, and tanners show a solid front of apathy; the latter continue well supplied and the majority of them will not be compelled to operate for a considerable period. New England also continues very dull. The calfskin market has fallen off in sympathy with the general situation, and sheepskins are also very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA

The local situation continues quiet, with very little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, while prices on some selections are fairly well sustained, the general situation is weak.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—These are pretty well cleaned up, though the situation is weak, and the trend certainly in favor of the buyer. The appended quotations while perhaps not adequately reflecting the situation are about as equitable as it is possible to obtain.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—60 pounds and up, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$; butt branded steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; side branded steers, 11 cents; city cows, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; horse hides, \$2 to \$3.25.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation is stronger at least in tendency than at the time of our last report, which change in conditions is owing to increased traffic characterized the situation last week. Some of the bottom stock tanners have been moving considerable of their output, and are expected to operate in their class of hides very shortly. The country situation is also stronger, more because of the limited receipts than on account of any increased call; the change has been sufficiently marked to have exerted a strengthening influence over the views of holders, the tanners are willing to operate at old prices, but there is comparatively little if any stock to operate at that basis; it is true that dealers have a number of hides to deliver on old contracts. The Boston market continues apathetic in the

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extreme, and the tanners are showing the slightest interest in the situation; most of them are well supplied and will not find it necessary to enter the market for a considerable period. Philadelphia and New York continue quiet, though at the latter point hides are well sold up.

HIDELETS

It is reported that San Francisco is suffering from a surfeit of hides, and that the market is practically stagnant, prices are in easier tendency.

It is proposed to organize a large tanning corporation at Frederickton, Canada, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Among the passengers sailing on the Deutschland on the 11th inst. were Messrs. Fritz Reinhart, of Doerr & Reinhart, tanners of Worms, Germany, and W. A. Bleiweiss, formerly of the New York hide trade, but who has become associated in the hide and skin business of Antoine May, of Paris, France.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships have been sold at \$400; they are now firmer after a reaction from \$525 made in the previous week. There is a strong class of buyers coming in as members just now.

Visitors: R. N. A. Moller, Rotterdam; G. J. Loveridge, Hull (Eng.); J. T. Milliken, St. Louis; L. P. Hubbard, Minneapolis; C. L. Cutler, J. H. Van Arnum, Toledo; W. F. Burrows, H. R. Heymann, J. H. Ware, W. W. Graves, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: Clarence W. Minor, George E. Marcy, Charles E. Gorsuch, Charles G. Gates, Eugene Galborn, William J. Fyffe, James Pettit.

ARMOUR WON

The suit of the State of Louisiana against the Armour Packing Company for license tax was dismissed by Judge Parlange, after hearing argument on an exception filed by the defendant alleging a defective citation. Judge Parlange upheld the exception.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The New York market has lost the snap of the previous week. It now looks calm, with sellers at the prices then made, with absence of important bidding. There are at this writing 250 hhds. city on offer at 6 3-8c., and which could be had for this week's delivery, and about 500 hhds. could be had for delivery within the next two weeks, while the only sales have been 25 hhds. city to a candlemaker at 6 3-8c., and 150 tes. city at 6 5-8c. While this dullness and general slackness is apparent in New York, there does not seem to be loss of tone over the west, where the prices are held firmly and as in the previous week; while at Boston, Philadelphia, and eastern markets generally, other than New York, there are relatively firmer figures than here, and where the supplies of nice tallow have been closely bought up. In a general way, accumulations of the beef fat are very light, particularly so at the west, and it is probable that the chief reason for the quieter demands at the west is in the knowledge that large lots could not be had. However, there is the consideration that the widespread buying interest latterly must have filled in many wants, and which would hesitate further over bidding. The situation of the lard market is a disappointment to the compound makers, some few of whom have been interested over tallow latterly, and they are likely to be cautious over taking additional supplies of the beef fat. Notwithstanding the quieter conditions of the tallow trading it is realized that probably never before were stocks of tallow so closely exhausted over the country as at present, and that all that is needed for good support to prices and, perhaps, even more confident conditions of market values, is a lard market of sufficient character to keep up steady consumption of tallow by the compound makers. Unquestionably the home consumption alone could protect the tallow situation with normal conditions of the lard market. But if demands are to be shortened for the tallow by a possible adverse tendency of the hog fat, in the course of time other buying interests, those from Europe, would have to be had to maintain tallow prices. At present the developments of the foreign markets have little influence upon values here. The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, with 1,000 casks offered and 400 casks sold. England is adding to its supplies of tallow, chiefly by arrivals from Australia. The prices there do not seem to be attracting an increased supply from South America. There is no export demand here, either from the United Kingdom or continent.

The edible grade in New York is selling at 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c., and about 200 tes. have been taken at these figures, chiefly out of town lots. There is little city-made to be had, and the market is supplied more from out-of-town points.

A number of small lots of nice grades are finding their way out of this market to points east, which usually depend upon their home sources; no clearer idea could be had of the relatively stronger positions of the eastern markets than through the above feature.

The usual consigners of tallow to New York from the interior are not able now to forward anywhere near average quantities, as other buyers have taken up most of their offerings. There is a quick sale for these out-of-town grades arriving here, and to soap buyers, sales of which for the week add up 225,000 pounds at 6 1-8 to 6 5-8c., as to quality.

The Chicago market quotes its prime packers' grade at 7 1-4c.

English advices say that "North America is still far too high for buyers on this side, whilst prices in the River Plate have been advanced to a point which makes business here impossible at the moment."

OLEO STEARINE.—The situation is not a cheering one. There is more of a stock at the east than holders can feel comfortable over under protracted indifference of buyers, while at the west there must be an enormous supply after the long time, more than two months, indifference of buyers there. It could be said, of course, that there is plenty of money back of the holdings, and that the owners of the stearine may hold for an indefinite time, and with the belief that the compound makers must ultimately take their supplies. Nevertheless unless lard permanently improves in price there is not much hope of the compound makers being urgently interested over the stearine in the near future, and usually on conditions such as had latterly buyers ultimately get the advantage. The trading price in New York is 9 1-4c., and in Chicago 10c. is asked, at which latter point 150,000 lbs. sold at 10c., with rumors of small sales at 9 1-2c., and at Missouri River points at 9 3-8c.

LARD STEARINE.—The consumption about uses up the productions, and the market prices vary a little, and only as the lard product changes. Choice could hardly be had under 10 1-2c., but miscellaneous western lots would hardly sell over 10 1-4c.

GREASE.—Handsome lots of white are practically held off the market. In a general way the situation rather favors sellers. There are fair demands from the home trade, particularly from soap buyers. Choice grades of white quoted at 7 to 7 1-4c., and 6 1-2c. for "B" white. Sales of 150,000 lbs. yellow at 5 1-2c., and 100,000 lbs. bone and house at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c. At Chicago, 6 7-8c. asked for "A" white; 6c. nominal for "B" white; 5 1-2c. for house; 5 3-8c. asked for yellow. Sales of brown at 5 1-4c.

GREASE STEARINE.—It has been more

difficult to buy except at some advance in prices, with reduced stocks and more of an inquiry from the home trade. Sales have been 125,000 lbs. yellow at 5 3-4 to 5 7-8c., now at 5 7-8c., and 75,000 lbs. white at 6 1-2 to 6 5-8c., with some very nice at 6 3-4c.

LARD OIL.—Some of the large manufacturers have been buying this week, and general trading, as well, has been much improved; therefore the sellers have had an advantage over prices. Quotations are 76 to 77c.

CORN OIL is not materially disturbed by a slightly adverse linseed oil market, as the supplies on offer are moderate, with the mills fairly well sold ahead. Quoted at about 6c. for car-lots to 6 1-4c. for jobbing quantities.

APPRAISER'S DECISIONS

Baer Bros., New York.—The importers claimed that certain paper imported by them and returned as imitation parchment was in fact a parchment paper and properly dutiable under the provisions of Par. 398 of the Act of July 24, 1897, at the rate of 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem. No evidence or sample having been introduced in support of the claim, the collector's decision, which was presumptively correct, was not disturbed.

Protest overruled.

G. B. Levaggi, San Francisco.—The merchandise in question was described in the special report of the local appraiser as "bologna sausage," contained in large wooden tin-lined cases, the inner tin case being soldered tightly. The sausage was laid in tiers and all the interstices were filled with lard of good quality. The merchandise was assessed for duty at the rate of 25 per centum ad valorem. The protestants claimed free entry.

The protest was overruled.

Wood & Selick.—The merchandise covered by this protest consisted of stearine. It was assessed for duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem. The protestant claimed free entry for the merchandise.

Upon the hearing of the case before the board no appearance was made, and no evidence offered in support of the contention of the protest.

The protest was overruled.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Firm Holding, But Continued Quiet Conditions of Trading

It is not often that market conditions hold along with practically unimportant changes in prices for the long period had latterly. There has hardly been a marked variation in prices at seaboard markets for the oil in two months. It is true that there have been lapses occasionally to easier conditions followed by reactions, and at present the feeling is firm; but the situations have been left practically unchanged. It has been a long stretch of dullness so far as concerns demands from even home consumers, and as aside from the consideration of protracted export interest. Neither the compound makers nor the soap trade have been at any time since the beginning of the year vigorous buyers. Indeed, most of the compound makers are in position to ignore offerings of the cotton oil, as holding large accumulations of it bought ahead. The compound people were especially jubilant at the close of the old year, and previous to that time back to the beginning of the period for offerings of the current season's oil. A remarkably large business was going on in the compounds all through the fall months and the makers of them saw no reason why active conditions should not run along all through this year. They contracted for cotton oil ahead more extensively than ordinarily, and deliveries to them upon these contracts extended through January and February. While it is true that these compound makers got the oil cheap as against current prices and that they have no reason to complain over comparative values, yet the fact remains that they have got all of the oil they want for a long time to come. It must be taken into consideration, as well, that this

extensive buying of the compound makers of the oil, largely in excess of their needs for consumption, was the main reason for the close absorption of the productions of the oil to the beginning of January, and through which buoyant conditions were augmented. The fact that there has been a much lighter consumption of the oil since the first of January, on the dullness which set in then, leaves these compound makers with much larger supplies of the oil now than had been expected they would hold at this time and enables them to prolong further buying interest to a later period than had been regarded as probable. The great expectations which had been held in the active period of the cotton oil market, through the fall months, of a home consumption of it much larger than had in the previous year, are now being dissipated. Admitting that up to January the home consumption of the oil was greater than ever had before, it is hardly probable that we shall equal the previous year's consumption for the remainder of the season. Indeed, it is now doubtful if the home consumption for the entire season will be especially more than in the previous year, as it will be recalled that the last six months of the previous year showed a remarkably brisk trading in the compounds that use the oil, as the prices then were, comparatively, favoring buyers, and at present consumption is modified; indeed, the entire fat situation then had decidedly more attractive buying prices than now.

While there was an unusually lively home consumption of cotton oil last year at this time, the export interest at the time over it was nearly as slack as at present. But exporters last year had bought largely previously through the season, and a larger proportion of the production then had been provided for with the foreign markets, while there was then, as well, a well-recognized home trading to be provided for on the active trading in the compounds. There would be no reason for the remainder of this year for other than active consumption of the compounds in the event of a settled pure lard market, by which buyers could get more confidence over general fats. But there are no signs as yet that the lard market will straighten out for appreciation by buyers of the general statistical fat situations. Since the January deal in lard its market values have undergone frequent changes, but they are left pretty much as they were at the outset of the fluctuations, while they are

steadily of that disturbed order that cash buyers are compelled to be conservative. The speculative sentiment of the country is deadened all around, and, as under much larger hog supplies than the packers had calculated upon, there is a feeling among buyers of cash hog products that prices may be ultimately lower and which brings out indifference on their part over taking supplies beyond actual needs. The temper over lard has exerted and will continue to exert influence over associated products. There has been a belief that hog products would have to go lower before they could become well situated for better prices, and in order to move out to consumers the accumulated cash stuff. But up to this time the hog product markets have not brought out the expected weakness, however, that they have been lower at times; just now, however, they are firmly held. Hogs are costing the packers prices closer to the value for the productions from them than usual, and it is on this account that packers make efforts to hold values for the products. Confidence, however, is needed in general buying interests before an assurance can be had that market prices are secure.

In ordinary seasons at this time the cotton oil mills would be scrambling over each other in efforts to sell cotton oil, with corresponding dull conditions of consumption to those at present; but this year the independent mills have no need of sacrificing the oil; the independent mill is in a very comfortable position; it is getting rid of its oil steadily; it finds the leading companies ready to take productions on offer promptly; the supplies of oil are daily better controlled, and on that account there would be no reason to expect for the near future that there will be other than firm prices for cotton oil. But just how the surplus productions of the oil are to be marketed this year at around current prices unless exporters show much more interest than is at present implied they will, is not clear. It is conceded that through the close holdings of the oil that its values can be protected for some time by the companies, despite any possible adverse run of trading in it; but a later period of the year will be watched with a good deal of interest as to the ability to move out the liberal accumulations. If lard should advance materially ultimately, which development is counted upon by many traders, unquestionably it would have some influence upon extent of foreign demands for cotton oil; but it would seem as though a large foreign demand must be had at some time if the cotton oil market is to have a secure position, as it is certain that no possible home consumption can prevent burdensome accumulations of the oil.

The tallow markets over the country are held quite firmly, but they are not changed

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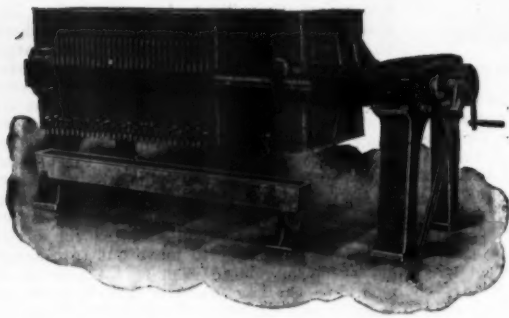
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in prices from the previous week, while trading in them is becoming quieter; but tallow was never before so closely sold up everywhere as at present, and it is likely to be well supported in price. The demands from the soap trade for cotton oil are at present light, notwithstanding the fact that cotton oil by comparison with tallow offers an attractive buying value. There is likely to be an extensive quantity of cotton oil taken by the soap people before the season closes, as many of the soapmakers are holding materially less cotton oil even than last year at this time.

We cannot learn that many mills in the Southeast sections are closing up, despite some reports to the contrary; most of the mills in the Southeast are getting a little more seed than they expected; even if they pay comparatively full prices for it they are making good profits with the prices of oil and meal; under the circumstances it is hardly to be supposed that the mills will shut off work sooner than they have to. In the Mississippi Valley there is plenty of seed to be had and the mills are busy over productions. Texas alone has wound up mill work to any extent. Texas has given some phenomenal exhibitions this year; it had marketed more cotton a month back than implied by some

of the low crop estimates of its entire yield, and the cotton continues to pour out there; moreover, it has made more cotton oil than had been expected of it because it has had a better supply of seed than had been regarded as probable through the larger cotton crop than it had been credited with; unquestionably, however, Texas has produced much less cotton oil than in the previous year, but its loss of production, however, has been more than made up in other directions. There is more seed arriving in a general way than expected for this time of the year, and it is believed that rather larger quantities of it than ordinarily will be available after the planters are through with their farm work.

There is no reason to expect other than a larger cotton acreage for the coming season, despite some reports now coming along that because of high priced corn, etc., that the cotton acreage would be of diminished extent. Cotton is at satisfactory prices just now and which is the time of the year when the planter will be most concerned over cotton planting, despite this year's scarcity of and good prices for corn. Moreover, there is a larger territory coming steadily under cultivation. It is argued that much more seed will be used for planting purposes and that the seed has been more largely absorbed for the season for fertilizing than in the previous year. Nevertheless it is clear that the yield of seed was much greater this year than appeared by the low cotton crop estimates that were put out, and that there was an abundance of it for other purposes. By the close of this week about 9,000,000 bales cotton will have come into sight. By the close of this month the sight cotton will have reached at least 9,300,000 bales. There will then be five months to September for the marketing of the remainder of the crop. The absurdity of crop estimates of 9,500,000 bales which were put out as late as two months since is apparent. It is hard to see where the material could have come from to base the low crop estimates at the late period of the season they were put out. We have held to the opinion since the close of October that the cotton crop was at least 10,500,000 bales, and observe that now outside estimates are being made approaching our figures. The con-

sumption of cotton, however, is enormous, and the larger crop than counted upon by some of the traders is actually needed.

It has been extremely difficult for the country this year to get a fair idea of the extent of the various crops. The hog packers have been, as an instance, misled over the hog supplies, which are much larger than in the previous year, the aggregate of the corn yield is not as yet clear, notwithstanding the concession of its marked loss, and there has been more uncertainty in the trade than ever before over the probabilities of the cotton crop.

Somewhat reliable figures have been had heretofore. A suggested explanation of the uncertainty over this year's various crop yields comes in the belief that the farmer has not told the whole story; that he has become accustomed to high prices in a period of more than two years' prosperity, and that he has not disclosed this season overmuch to his disadvantage as concerns his crops. The farmer, indeed, for many products is better situated financially than if he had had prolific yields.

It is becoming an interesting exhibit the way that new cotton oil mills are being erected this year, just away from the prescribed territory. It is hardly likely that the policy will be to further buy in mills, as there would be no end of that business; from present indications next season's cotton oil production is likely to have more competitive features, and it might follow that by the erection of new mills the oil production would in time be overdone.

New Orleans is the cheapest market in the country where prime yellow has been offered at 40, and good off yellow at 38 1-2, and it has enabled buying upon that market and selling here.

Sales for week to present writing: 850 bbls. prime yellow, spot and March delivery at 41 1-4@41 1-2, now at 41 1-2 asked and 41 bid; 250 bbls. do, April, 41 3-4; 500 bbls. do, May, at 42; 400 bbls. white, at 43 1-2@44; 300 bbls. winter yellow, at 44@45; 20 tanks prime yellow, at 38@38 1-2; 30 tanks crude at the mills, at 33@33 1-2@34, chiefly at 33 1-2; 1,000 bbls. good off yellow, at New Orleans, 38 1-2@39.



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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

During the past week there has been a pretty good demand for off-oil from soap makers and quite a few lots have been sold. The better demand for off-oil has influenced the price of prime oil to some degree and has given the market a firmer tone, but no speculative interest has been shown and the market is in about the same condition as it was last week. The production keeps on, but of course it is not as heavy as early in the season and the mills will soon begin to close up, but so far we have not heard of a general movement to close up except in Texas. There is not much demand from the compound-lard trade as this trade is very dull at present and Europe is not even making any inquiry as to our prices. We therefore have to depend upon the home demand. The present outlook is for a steady market to continue.

Arrivals of C. S. oil in New York have been as follows: September, 13,618; October, 23,450; November, 26,863; December, 38,881; January, 44,178; February, 23,365, and so far in March, 10,895, making a total of 181,250 bbls. against exports of 154,000 bbls.

We quote as follows:

P. S. Y. C. S. Oil, Mar. 41c bid 42c asked
P. S. Y. C. S. Oil, April 41½c bid, 42c asked
P. S. Y. C. S. Oil, March 41c bid, 42c asked
P. S. Y. C. S. Oil, May 41¾c bid, 42¾c asked
Off S. Y. C. S. Oil... 40¾c bid, 41¼c asked
Prime Summer White C. S. Oil 43½c
Prime Winter Yellow C. S. Oil 44c.

Hull quotations 24s., showing a decline of 4½s. during the week.

Crude oil in tanks in the South-east, 33 to 33½c. bid and 34 to 34½c. asked.

Lard is at this writing 9.42 in Chicago for May, which is 12 points advance for the week.

Tallow is steady and unchanged at 6½ in hogsheads.

Corn Oil is strong and unchanged at 6c.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Dunn Oil Co., Dunn, N. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated and will erect cottonseed oil mill.

The Leesville Cottonseed Oil Co., Leesville, S. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

W. K. Chapman, London, Ala., will erect a mill.

The Stillwater Oil Co., Stillwater, Okla., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated to manufacture cottonseed oil.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS

Petition of the Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago, praying for the passage of the so-called pure-food bill—referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

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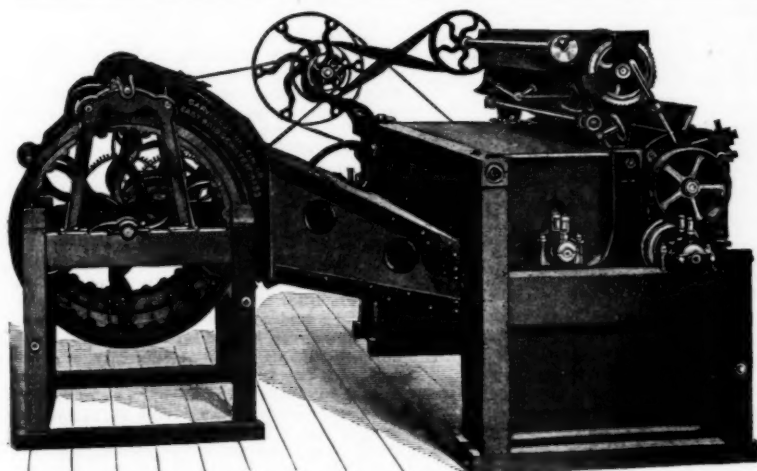
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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE LATEST "BOB" VEAL LAW

The following is the new "bob" veal law of New York State. It is chapter 30 of the State laws and regulates the sale of calves and veal. It was passed on Feb. 15 of this year and received the Governor's signature on Feb. 20 and is now in force. This statute is a re-enacting of the late "bob" veal law minus its defects. The new law is as under:

Section 1. Article 4 of Chapter 388 of the Laws of 1898, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture constituting articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of Chapter 33 of the General Laws" as amended by Chapter 491 of the Laws of 1898, Chapter 118 of the Laws of 1900, and Chapter 321 of the Laws of 1901, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof three new sections to be numbered respectively, sections 70-e, 70-f, and 70-g, to read as follows:

Sec. 70-e. Slaughtering and selling veal for food.—No person shall slaughter, for the purpose of selling the same for food or expose for sale within this State, or bring or cause to be brought into any city, town or village within the State for food, any calf or carcass of the same, or any part thereof except the hide, unless it is in good healthy condition and was at least four weeks of age at the time of killing. Any person or persons duly authorized by the Commissioner of Agriculture, may examine any calf or veal found within this State offered or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell as food, and if such calf is under four weeks of age, or the veal is from a calf killed under four weeks of age, or from a calf in an unhealthy condition when so killed, he may seize the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as to make it impossible to be thereafter used for food.

Sec. 70-f. Shipping veal.—On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any corporation, partnership, person or persons to ship to or from any part of this State any carcass or carcasses of a calf or calves or any part of such carcass except the hide, unless they shall attach to every carcass or part thereof so shipped in a conspicuous place a tag that shall stay thereon during such transportation, stating the name or names of the person or persons who raised the calf, the name of the shipper, the points of shipping and and the destination and the age of the calf.

Sec. 70-g. Receiving veal for shipment by common carriers.—On and after the passage of this act no railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier, shall carry or receive for transportation any said carcass or carcasses or parts thereof of the same except the hide, unless carcass or carcasses of calves, or any part of the same except the hide, unless the same carcass or carcasses or parts thereof shall be tagged as herein provided.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The combinations in the above sections of the Statute make a very strong law. The handling of immature veal in New York State now becomes a dangerous undertaking, unless the inspectors of the State Agricultural Department become inactive and permit the act to become a dead letter.

HOW ENGLISH BEEF LOST ITS FLAVOR

The following beef confession is taken from the London "Mail":

England would not be England without its famous roast beef. Patriotic Britons are still under the delusion that by paying the price they can obtain the genuine article "as good as ever it was, sir." This is another of the pleasant fictions which the faithful journalist

is obliged to shatter. As a matter of fact, the distinctive flavor which won the admiration of King James has been slowly lost owing to modern methods of fattening cattle.

Tenderness and juicy quality undoubtedly have been gained by modern breeders owing to their scientific feeding of oxen, but the original "beefy" flavor, which took about three years to become perfect, is gradually being replaced by quite unpleasant flavors.

For instance, and the British Farmers' Association is the authority, consulted by the writer, Devonshire beef has a distinctly "turnippy" taste, due to the roots and turnips upon which the beasts are fed.

In spring beef this flavor is most noticeable, for it is during the winter months, when pasturage is scarce, that the animals have to be fed on roots. If, for one month only, just before slaughtering, the cattle were fed on hay, this objection would be removed, but our cattle breeders are in such a hurry to send the animals to the market that this month cannot be spared when the demand for English beef is great and pressing.

Oilcake is another artificial feed that affects the flavor. The taste of the oil is most unpleasantly perceptible when the food is used to any great extent. But it fattens very rapidly, so farmers use it. Six weeks only is necessary to get an ox into market condition on oilcake. What, then, is the finest beef for table? The answer will come as a shock. It is, according to an expert, the American who "succeeds again."

American beef, bred from the finest English stock, has many advantages over the home-grown animals. The pasturage in America is ideal. Sunshine is abundant, and sunshine has a great effect in the way of improving the flavor of beef. The most exposed portions of the animal, such as that from which the sirloin is taken, are always the best.

American beef comes over in chilled, not frozen, chambers. If the "ice gets into the meat" the flesh becomes tasteless, but a cold chamber, the temperature of which does not fall below freezing point, arrests decomposition without spoiling the flavor.

A STILLMAN RIB ROASTER

The National Provisioner has received the following important letter from Ira W. Stillman, the father of organized "Retail Butcherdom," and secretary of the Connecticut State Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association. Mr. Stillman is also an officer and charter member of the National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Mutual Protective Association of the United States. The "Sage of Market House" lives at Danbury, Connecticut, the home of hats. In spite of this historic fact Mr. Stillman never "talks through his hat." He always speaks

to the question at issue. His letter is as follows:

Danbury, Conn., Mar. 5, 1902.

Editor of The National Provisioner:

It has been with great interest that I have read the Provisioner. The fact you have entered so heartily into every movement which is for the best interest of the craft in which I am deeply interested, viz.: The Retail Butchers, and the trouble and expense to which you must have been in sustaining as best you could "The Sunday closing law," in the State of New York, certainly should entitle you to the gratitude of every retail butcher and especially of the Benchmen's Association. There may be a few who, filled with jealousy—that goddess of hell—who can not appreciate and are unwilling to acknowledge a good work. To such let me say: No man ever enjoyed permanent success who harbors the spirit of envy in his heart, and there is no demon like the demon of jealousy to disrupt families, break down social life or dismember associations, though they be bound together by the most solemn obligations.

I fully believe that your efforts to give to my brother butchers and to the employed, a day of much needed rest out of every seven, will meet with success. Surely your canvass of the markets must be an argument which will bring grand results.

I have also been greatly interested in your defence of an article of commerce which, alike to the rich and poor, is one of the necessities of life, viz.: "The Oleo Question," which is before Congress.

Not only is this question of interest to consumers, but to a large class of farmers, who have no interest in dairy business, and certainly every butcher in Christendom should feel a financial interest, and every man who seeks the best interest of his fellow man. The butter makers are excepted, but they are few in comparison with the many who, at heart, must condemn class legislation such as is contemplated in the taxing an article which has been proved to be more desirable and healthy than butter itself.

Twere better that our Congressmen turn their attention to the "Liquid Hell," which is destroying the lives of so many of our young men, and women, too. If we are to have hell let us have it pure and hot, and never mind the "oleo," which will injure no man or woman nor the coloring used to make it more presentable. We have yet to learn of a single instance where it has injured the consumer.

Oleo has come to stay and, by and by, when our people have become wise, it will be hard for a man to secure office who opposes the manufacture and sale of an article so pure and essential as is "oleo." That untaxed "oleo," would increase the value of our fat products must be evident to every thinking butcher, and should be an incentive to earnest action in the just cause of liberating it from unjust taxation. I am sure that to Dr. J. H. Senner and to Col. John F. Hobbs, editors of the National Provisioner, our brother butchers owe a debt of gratitude. Other helps have come to us but we must not ignore those who have done so much to help the cause for which all labor.

I. W. STILLMAN.

John B. Schroth, the meat dealer at Washington, D. C., is pushing a \$10,000 damage suit in that city.

The Fitchburg Rendering Co., organized recently at Portland, Me., for the manufacture of soap, glue, oils and fertilizers will go right ahead when the needed money is in hand.

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

MORTGAGES, Bills of Sale**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**
The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Brandt, E., 463 Brook ave.; to J. Allermann	\$150
Beecroft, W. H., 642 8th ave.; to T. Farrell	300
Beolchi, G., 143 W. 28th st.; to C. Leona	90
Cohen, Ed., 91 and 97 E. 3d; to H. Brand	65
Englert, E., 3709 3d ave.; to F. Yuengling	150
Eisner, J., 1290 1st ave.; to H. Brand	45
Guttman, J., 183 Ave. C.; to H. Brand	200
Gordman, D., 226 W. 124th st.; to E. Meyer	100
List, B. & L., 50 8th ave.; to J. Levy	500
Maino, P., 143 Thompson; to M. Rubin	500
Menichino, W., 47 Oak st.; to J. Levy	231
Ponetz, S., 1546 Madison ave.; to H. Brand (R.)	300
Ravettini, J., 78 Baxter; to J. Levy	50

Bills of Sale.

Eidenbarb, T. & V., 1810 2d ave.; to H. Wehnes	200
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BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Duchel, J. H., 252 Albany ave.; to C. Bose	100
Gehrling, G., 1779 Broadway; to C. J. Schraas	275
Natier, H., 92d st. & 3d ave.; to Nat. L. A.	275
Ward, J. C., 210 Court st.; to H. P. Herbert	500

Bills of Sale.

Crothers, J., 1384 Broadway; to Anna Crothers	omitted.
Eich, L., 486 Glenmore ave.; to A. Brown	150

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures**The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Banes, S., 996 1st ave.; to M. Weinfeld	250
Busner & Koch, 354-356 6th ave.; to G. Zimmermann (R.)	33,000
Cohn, J., 2046 1st ave.; to H. Schutte, secur.	
Hiller, A., 53 E. 110th st.; to F. Kalb	971
Howland, C. E., Madison ave.; to J. W. Doolittle, (R.)	1,000
Rosenzweig, Israel, 751 E. 5th; to M. Rosenzweig	600
Burstein, A., 1962 3d ave.; to Levin Sons & Halbren	185
Counes, Theo., 289 Bowery; to M. Levin, (R.)	88
Farfaro, L., 434 Broome st.; to Becker, Lemons & King	250
Hanrieder, L., 276-278 3d ave.; to E. R. Biehler	275
Kessler, O., 373 Bowery; to L. H. Steinhart	225
Kehl, F., 505 E. Houston; to H. Andorn	150
Lauger, J., 67 2d ave.; to Levin Sons & Halbren	55
Lewis, S. M., 1869 2d ave.; to E. R. Biehler	75
Lapham, J. E., 50 Morningside ave.; to G. B. Leonard	400
Marquardt, F., 342 9th ave.; to A. Weierback	250
Scherr & Leebovitz, 27 Mercer; to Levin Sons & Halbren	110
Warrych, A., 22 Houston; to E. A. Blaustein	25

Bills of Sale.

Breihof, W. A., 985 Tremont ave.; to W. Riassic	475
Cella, L., 111 Sullivan; to Davide and John Cella	1
Freeman, A. B., 2247 7th ave.; to F. E. Allen	225
Hubner, Hy., 99 9th ave.; to J. D. Behrens	350

Lies, F., 158 W. Broadway; to J. Davidson	100
Nobel, Chas., 2472 8th ave.; to C. B. Van Iderstein	550
Rhodes, C. C., 99 9th ave.; to H. Hubner	350

BROOKLYN—MORTGAGES.

Lawrence, C., 351 Bainbridge; to Sophie Brunes	2,000
Martiner, G., 326 Wythe ave.; to J. Schierenbeck	600
Schapiro, A., 39 Morrell; to M. Jernskewitz	65
Von Lintig, Herman and F. David, 255 Hamburg ave.; to W. Puls	275
Schutzky, Isaac, 1003 Wallabout Mkt.; to D. E. Zolotorofe	1,200

Bills of Sale.

Koenig, J., 147 Rockaway ave.; to J. Vogt	850
Lodes, V., 1155 3d ave.; to G. E. Kumm	250
Shapiro, M., 152 Boerum; to S. Lipschitz	580
Smoliansky, H., 152 Boerum; to M. Shapiro	500

BUSINESS RECORD

ARIZONA.—Gottschalk & Larrien, Tombstone; meat market; now Gottschalk & Garrett.

CALIFORNIA.—Sitton & Jones, Colton; meat; transferred assets. Geo. A. Birch, Redlands; meat market; dead.

DELAWARE.—Richard S. Lovell, Wilmington; butcher; dead.

GEORGIA.—S. M. Wilson, Atlanta; retail meats; chattel mortgage (purchase money), \$800.

INDIANA.—Fisher Provision Co., Indianapolis; retail meats; (not incorporated); sold out. Zimmerman & Snyder, Ladoga; retail meats; succeeded by Zimmerman & Zimmerman. Sunthimer Bros.; Wabash; meat; dissolved.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Barlow & Dean, Howe; butchers; succeeded by Barlow & Son.

KANSAS.—Geo. Berroth, Alma; meat; closed. A. L. Wilkes & Co., Leavenworth; meat; consolidated with Leavenworth Packing Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Barber Mills, Boston; provisions, etc.; assigned. Palmer, Weston & Co., Boston; wholesale and retail provisions; dissolved; business has been purchased by the F. I. Weston Co., F. I. Weston, treasurer. Maria Rosa Pennini, Boston; provisions, etc.; wife of Antonio; filed certificate. Rich & Matthews, Boston; wholesale retail fish; Abram Rich dead. A. M. Preble, Lynn; provisions, etc.; assigned. Oakes Bros., Boston; fish; petition in bankruptcy. E. S. Alvord, Easthampton; meat market; petition

in bankruptcy. Annie Strogoffsky, Lowell; provisions, etc.; discharged two chattel mortgages. Albert Louis, Worcester; butcher; wife (Rebecca); filed married woman's certificate.

MICHIGAN.—Geo. A. Carrier, Marine City; meats, etc.; if interested inquire at office (18). A. W. Lawrence, Menominee; meats, etc.; sold out. Chas. H. Krause, Detroit; meats; bill of sale, \$800. David H. Bryce, Port Huron; meats; chattel mortgage, \$600. W. W. Marsh, Tecumseh; meat; bill of sale, \$290.

MINNESOTA.—R. Migge, Menahga; meat; succeeded by F. Pinckston. A. L. Bemis, Winton; meats; if interested inquire at office.

MONTANA.—John Lang, Kalispell; wholesale meats; if interested inquire at office (22).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Frederick E. Lynde, Concord; provisions; advertised business for sale. Geo. W. Clark, Manchester; provisions, etc.; sold out to Joseph Smith. Gagne Bros., Manchester; provisions, etc.; Antoine Gagne, individually; deeded R. E., etc., \$1.

NEW JERSEY.—Frederick Schober, Jersey City; meat; dead.

NEW YORK STATE.—West Brannar, Geneva; fish; discontinued.

OHIO.—S. B. Hooper, Columbus Grove; meats, etc.; damaged by fire. Helmkamp Bros., Delphos; meats; succeeded by F. J. Helmkamp. Reed & McCain, Richwood; meats, etc.; sold out. H. B. Robinson, Bryan; meats; chattel mortgage, \$165. Geo. A. Mowrey, Middlepoint; meat; deed, \$800. Mrs. C. Studer, Ottawa; meat; cognovit judgments, \$407. Fred Zimmerman, Toledo; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$4,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—W. E. Keefe & Co., Newport; meats; succeeded by Joseph Bilard.

TENNESSEE.—Henry Neuhoft & Co., Nashville; meats; dissolved.

VIRGINIA.—P. B. Berger, Richmond; meats, etc.; closing out.

WISCONSIN.—Fred Guth, Kewaskum; meat; will discontinue business.

Butchers Dissatisfied

The Retail Butchers' Association of Niagara Falls disapprove of the amendment to the city's meat ordinance. They say that it is not a butcher's ordinance.

Butchers to Pass Examinations

The Butchers' Association of Toronto, Can., is urging that the city make butchers pass an examination for butcher before issuing him a license to run a market.

A newspaper man is secretary of the West Side City Market house of Cleveland, O. His name is R. B. Young.



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\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. NELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 245 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Emil Staude, of Weisbart & Co., Hoboken, has acquired a distinguished reputation as a stump speaker, his stump being the platform of the S. & S. House, at Henderson and Twentieth streets. Mr. Staude's latest speech was as to whether Hoboken can be saved. He was so forceful and emphatic that at the recent election his candidate was a winner. Mr. Staude and His Honor, the Mayor, are now as friendly as two peas in a pod. The Mayor deeply appreciates the obligation he is under. Mr. Staude will surely shine some day in Hoboken politics.

W. H. Beecroft has opened a fine large shop at No. 642 Eighth avenue, which was conducted for many years as a market. Mr. Beecroft opened his place March 1. He is thoroughly capable of conducting a first-class market.

The chefs who supervised the cooking of those 80-cents-a-pound steaks served at the United Dressed Beef Company's beefsteak dinner a few days ago were: Adolph G. Koenig and Theo. Umbstetter, of the U. D. B. M. A. Society. The oleo wizard, it seems, is also a conjurer of the grill.

Even though snow choked traffic, provisions only experienced a slight rise last week in New York City. Everything except meat and meat products went high.

Silas Mott has gone up to Leonardsville, N. Y., where he will help along O. D. Jones' butcher business.

The G. H. Hammond Company has virtually leased from Conron Bros., 52, 54 and 56 Tenth avenue and 456 West Fourteenth street. This takes in the southeast corner of Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street. The term of the lease is for ten years. Plans for their cooler are now in course of preparation.

The following are the newly elected officers of the United Dressed Beef Mutual Aid Society: President, Leo Green; vice president, James Mulvey; grand treasurer, Lewis Samuels; treasurer, Isaac Schwartz; financial secretary, Maurice Mayer; recording secretary, Mr. Einpracht; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Heiser; Jacob Manheimer, associate.

George Hotchkiss, who was ill some days ago, is much improved. The weather was against him.

Two Italian butchers, Cinzeno Tanzello and Giuseppe D. Posino, of "Little Italy," in East Harlem—East 107th street—quarrelled over a girl. The former shot and killed the latter in his shop Sunday morning. They were formerly partners.

Edward Rothman, a traveler for a western provision house, tendered a worn dime for his car fare on a Thirty-fourth street crosstown car. Conductor refused it. He insisted, refused to give other coin, was ejected and now sues the company employing the Smart Alec for \$2,000. In regard to this particular dime the Sub-Treasury says: "Defaced coins, no matter how much worn, are legal tender as long as the marks are sufficient for an expert of the Treasury Department to recognize the coin."

Armour & Co. are figuring on a section of the new Conron Bros. Building, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Tenth avenue, for their cooler, when the Dock Board ousts all of the wholesale meat and provision tenants on Bloomfield street, West Washington market.

George Hotchkiss left on Wednesday for a period of rest and recreation in Florida. Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss has preceded him there.

A big Ninth avenue butcher, observing a man carrying a 100-lb. cake of ice up the stairs at the Adams House, on Tenth avenue, with nothing but a vest and a flannel shirt between the chunk and his skin, said: "I'd hate to be his spine nerves."

Whole companies of butchers went down the bay to see Prince Henry off. There will, therefore, be a shortage of wursts.

Wm. Sager, of 636 Hudson street, has one of the oldest established markets in Greater New York. It has been established for over 40 years. Mr. Sager has personally conducted this business more than 19 years and, notwithstanding that it is one of the very few markets in the city with brick walls, the interior is always kept as neat and clean as "my lady's boudoir." Mr. Sager is a great stickler for pretty details and a spot on one of his walls means a new coat of white paint. Business is booming in this neat store—that tells the tale of good meats and politeness.

Wm. Winberry, of 59 Newark avenue, Jersey City, is the fortunate owner of a fine stock farm at Ramapo Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., where he breeds fancy cattle, sheep and pigs. Among his stock are a few very handsome angora goats, in which Mrs. Winberry takes especial pride.

L. Futterer, of 336 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, besides being brought up a butcher, is born a butcher, having first seen daylight over his father's meat store. Mr. Futterer, Sr., is the oldest member of the Butchers' Association in Hoboken. He is a well preserved man of 65 who still takes an active part in association matters.

Christian Schuck, the butcher at 1,000 Tremont avenue, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,379; no assets. Among the creditors are: Weston & Levy (\$233), Adams Bros. (\$573), Swift & Company (\$1,162) and a Brooklyn house for \$154.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, March 12, 1902: Beef, 16,310 lbs.; veal, 2,863 lbs.; mutton, 4,870 lbs.; lamb, 2,661 lbs.; poultry, 5,182 lbs.; pork, 2,135 lbs.; game, 1,000; assorted meats, 215 lbs.; total, 35,236 lbs.

By a collision the meat delivery horse of Fred Adam & Son's, whose market is at 12 Centre Market, Newark, N. J., was thrust into a street car window on Market street and killed. Half the block was in helpless excitement for half an hour.

A POPULAR WEDDING IN SIGHT

On Sunday evening, March 9, the engagement of Miss Clara Kern to Alexander Lesser was celebrated. The bride-to-be is the charming sister of the well known and popular Tremont butcher, Joseph Kern. The groom-elect is the manager of the long-established hide and tallow business of Fred Lesser.

As Miss Kern is still in mourning only the nearest relatives of the prospective bride and groom were invited. A sumptuous and grand supper was given her at her mother's house. Many toasts were given to the popular young couple by their friends present, mostly people in the trade. Among those present were: Mrs. J. Kern (the bride's mother), Ben and Alfred Kern (brothers of the bride), Mr. and Mrs. A. Borchardt, Sidney, Estella, S. and Edna Borchardt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lesser, Ben. Lesser, S. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kern and their pretty daughter, Sielvy Kern. The guests lingered late and gave the fullest evidences of their appreciation of the happy pair and of the felicitous occasion which brought them together.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

William Teft, the manager of the G. H. Hammond Co., at Utica, N. Y., died Saturday morning at his home, 236 St. Mary's street, that city, of Bright's disease. He was sick only a week. He was with the Hammond Company eighteen years.

The Quincy, Ill., butchers met Wednesday of last week and decided to raise the retail prices of fresh meats.

Some of the retail butchers of Salt Lake City have petitioned the Council to make the licenses of wholesale meat dealers \$100 and those of retailers \$50 each annually. The matter is now before the Committees on Licenses and Municipal Laws.

Mrs. Lizzie Elkin, a Lexington, Ky., butcher, fell in her shop last week and accidentally cut her own throat with a butcher knife.

Binghamton, N. Y., got in the throes of a local meat famine. Cars are beginning to come through, and the siege is raised.

A butcher, John Erickson, who was not blown up in Otto Trostel's butcher shop in Chicago, where 11 people were killed by a gas explosion, has sued the companies for \$25,000 for letting him live.

The snow blockade brought Elizabeth, N. J., folks down to the last beef bone. In the meantime the helpless wholesalers are sending out tracers for their meat cars.

The Pittston, Pa., citizens, who had been eating "salt junk" for a week, because of the snow blockade, are now munching fresh beef again. Some refrigerator cars have got in.

Burglars "touched" Charles Smith's butcher shop at Toledo, O., for a few dollars recently.

David Barry, the marketman at Forestville, Conn., contemplates putting on a rural delivery—of meat.

Thomas E. Tiquine, the N. Y. State meat inspector, dropped into Binghamton, N. Y. The inspector found some "bob" veal carcasses in a car on a Utica siding at the Lackawanna station.

Plainfield, N. J., wholesalers had been caught in a cold snap once before, so they had an extra supply of meat on hand when the present cold wave arrived.

John Thompson, the Swedish butcher at New Haven, Conn., got to playing with a butcher knife and his room mate last week. Somebody got arrested. It was a joke.

When masked men get to fooling around Newark, N. J., hereafter they will shy at Henry McDonald, the plucky butcher at 119 Sheffield street. His coolness outwitted three masked men in his store Friday of last week.

Armour & Co., it is said, will open a branch in Alton, Ill., most probably in the Meehan building on West Second street.

X. Dietsche, the well known meat man of Buffalo, N. Y., is out in California. He was at the Rosslyn, Los Angeles, last week.

Swift & Company and the Butte, Mont., Butchers' Union have a little argument on over the question whether drivers who get \$3 per day for handling reins only should get \$3.50 per day when required to "put their own orders up." The real question is: "Is \$3 per day not enough for the whole job?"

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

The South Norwalk (Conn.) Beef Company had an explosion last week. Burglars charged it, but were frightened off.

Asbury Park, N. J., was fast getting hungry last week. Floods and snow held the meat trains from the West.

The Ocean Grove, N. J., Association won't allow R. C. Russell to open a butcher shop there. The resort has enough butcher shops, they say. Russell says, "I'll open anyhow."

Butchers at San Francisco, Cal., decided not to allow themselves to sell meat from meat carts or to give trading stamps.

One of Cudahy's employees is suing the concern for \$25,000 damages.

DELUDED QUAILS

The following is sent us from London, England. It tells how the quail are fooled by the electric light and are thereby induced to eat breakfast six times a day to promote the fast and tender fattening of the bird for market.

"Nice, plump, birds, ain't they, sir?"

It was in a Leadenhall market, and the speaker was a nondescript person, with a suggestion of feathers and the loose hairs of dogs about him. The reference to plumpness applied to many rows of quails displayed on the stall of a poulterer; and the man seemed to gloat lovingly over the array of little birds.

They were admittedly plump.

"I stuffed them birds," he continued, disconsolately.

"But they're not stuffed birds, they're real."

"Garn!" he remarked with scorn. "I don't mean the coves as fills a bird's skin with feathers and puts 'im on a wire under a glass shade. We stuff 'em for the market to get 'em fat. Lor' bless ye, when them birds come from Egypt—that's where they breed 'em, mostly—there ain't a pickin' of flesh on their bones. We feeds 'em up, artificial."

"Rather slow work, isn't it? You cram them, I suppose, like turkeys?"

"Who are you gettin' at, mister? D'ye mean to say you don't know 'ow they fattens quails for table?" "No." "Why it's all done by e-lectric light. Yes, and we gets 'em plump in less'n a week."

"You see, when the quails come to us they're in big crates—cages like. We take 'em to a big cellar, underground, turns off the electric light, and let 'em 'ave a sleep. Then we turns the light on and gives 'em a feed."

"Quails, you see, eats fust thing in the morning, and eats early. So they eats a 'eavy breakfast, and then we turns out the lights, and they go to sleep again."

"Seems simple enough. But what makes them fatten so quickly?"

"Why, in two hours, we turns on the light again, and the silly birds wakes up and thinks it's tomorrow—not knowin', d'ye see, wot electric light is. So as the sun's up, accordin' to their belief, they sets to and 'as another breakfast. Then we turns off the light again, gives 'em another nap, rouses 'em again, 'ave another breakfast, an' there you are."

"I've known the birds to feed as many as six times of a arternoon, thinkin' each time they wuk up it was next morning."

"How does their appetite last out? Don't they feel a bit full?"

"Full ain't the word. Stuffed to the neck, they are. But they know it's their dooty to eat when the sun rises, an' they do it. Some of 'em that's a bit old and artful, they suspects a bit."

"I've seen an old cock bird squint up at the light and then at his food, and shake his wings, and peck at the place where 'is stomach is a-givin' 'im trouble. Then he begins to refuse 'is food, and takes to frettin', and won't fatten no more."

"Ome sickness, some says, it is; but not me. The little beggar 'as dyspepsy, that's all, and goes through the same feelin's as the coves you read about in the papers that 'as saved their lives by taking to Buffin's Blue Pills for Bilious Blokes."

"We don't give 'em no pills—just pick 'em out, wring their necks and sell 'em to the cheap restorongs."

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Christian C. Kurz, one of the pioneer butchers of Chicago, has committed suicide at his home, 310 Sedgwick street, by drinking carbolic acid. He was 70 years old.

Joseph Schmidkonz, an octogenarian meat man at Milwaukee, Wis., has died there.

George F. Ireland, a prominent provision man of Cincinnati, O., died suddenly at his home, 201 Southern avenue, Mt. Auburn, a suburb of that city, aged 63 years.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

By a unanimous vote the members of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association decided that in future no member shall sell meats from a peddling wagon or give trading stamps, vegetables or premiums of any kind with any purchase or order of meat.

It was also decide to fram a by-law that will prevent butchers from misleading their customers by placing wrong slices in front of their places of business. H. C. Flageolet, president of the association, was in the chair.

The Butchers' and Marketmen's Association of Providence, R. I., has decided to hold the annual banquet and entertainment at the Eloise, on April 9. Governor Kimball—who is its vice-president—and his staff will be invited. So, also, will Mayor Granger and the city officials of Providence. Preparations are being made for a big time.

The German Butchers' Association of Columbia, O., met last week and had their picture taken in a group. John Seigle and Paulos Dotter, who helped to organize the association 38 years ago, were present and "took."

A "blacklisted" union man at Louisville, Ky., is suing the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America for \$10,000 damages for "listing" him out of employment.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Louisiana met last week at Shreveport. Secretary J. P. Oldham, in his address, said: "The retail grocers and butchers banded themselves together for the express purpose of reducing and preventing abuses of the trade. Our object is to better trade conditions and establish a good credit system in Shreveport. The palmy days of the 'man who won't pay his debts' are over and gone, and the time for honest business transactions, even though they are forced, is here to stay."

The Hudson County Butchers' Association of Jersey City, N. J., held a mass meeting at 180 Newark avenue, last week. About 200 boss butchers were present. President Molloy of the association presided.

A Pigtail Banquet

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., are still stirred up over what they call "squatters." These are the buyers of old

farm cows that are food for sausages before they are proper food for man. Their meat should first be masticated through the iron jaws of a sausage grinder.

The Retail Butchers' Association and the Retail Grocers' Association of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver—have consolidated. President Ordway, of the combined organization, says that a resolution has been passed to keep all stores open until 6:30 p. m. from Monday, March 17. The butcher workmen are inclined to resist this extension.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of St. Joseph, Mo., had a novel and unique banquet Thursday night of last week. After the song, "Who Broke the Eggs in Papa's Hat?" the guests revelled in St. Joseph's famous pigtail sandwiches and other delicacies. Speeches and other diversions enlivened the affair.

SHOPS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

A bad fire at Hope, Kan., last week, burned up the meat market of A. Kurtze. Loss about \$2,000.

P. B. Packwood's butcher shop at Bloomfield, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Griffith Bros.' meat market went up in a blaze at Wellman, Ia.

Hector Frazer's market at Oswego, N. Y., was the victim of a \$300 fire some days ago.

John Armstrong's meat market and Ely's restaurant went up in the \$15,000 fire at De Smet, S. D.

The meat market of T. M. Charlton, at Orion, Mich., was burned last week. Shoemaker's provision store and grocery also went.

Fire last week destroy the meat market of King & Mansfield, at Homer, Neb.

NEW SHOPS

William Dunn expects to open a market this week at Pittsfield, Mass.

Henry Derango has opened a meat market in the Clark Block, Westmoreland, N. Y.

Holly Beatty will shortly open a meat market this spring at Sparta, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANGES

William S. Hunt has bought John Orcutt's meat business at Palmer, Mass.

J. H. Kuhl and W. S. Johnson are the new owners of John Ash's market at Bath, N. Y.

Mr. Griffin, of Rockwell City, Ia., will sell his market and give it best.

John Harris takes the place of Mr. Watkins in the meat market firm of Watkins & Allen, at Honeoye, N. Y.

Mr. Wright, of Deerfield, Mass., has purchased the market of F. J. McGuan at Wilbraham, Mass.

The Van Wie Grocery Company at New Rochelle, N. Y., discontinued selling meats a week ago.

Palmer Freshey has bought J. E. Emmons' meat market at Homeworth, O.

McMahon, Flicker & Mendelson is the new firm which succeeds Fauber & Mendelson at Lorain, O.

REMOVAL

Our Western Branch in Chicago has removed from 183 ILLINOIS STREET to our new five story building at

190 MICHIGAN STREET.

We shall be pleased to have our customers when in Chicago, visit us in the "PRESERVATIVE BUILDING" there.

With our greatly enlarged quarters, our facilities are more than trebled and hence we are in a position by carrying larger stocks to give our Western customers even better service than heretofore.

We solicit the continued patronage of those with whom we are doing business and the favor of a beginning with others.

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

PRESERVATIVE. "The Preservative without an Equal"

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Also at MELBOURNE, AUCKLAND, MONTREAL, HAMBURG, STOCKHOLM and BOMBAY.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 23,000; last week, 23,000; same week last year, 31,000. The supply was large, but no improvement in quality. Medium steers and all classes of slaughtering cows developed most strength. The advance was 10 to 20 cents, with heavy steers a trifle higher. No prime beefs offered. Prices range from 5.00 for plain steers to 6.50 for medium heavies; cows, 3.00 to 5.00; heifers 4.00 to 5.50; heavy feeders and well-bred stockers slow and firm, 3.00 to 5.25; Southern, active and firm, 4.50 to 5.65.

Hog receipts for the week were 39,000; last week, 41,000; same week last year, 51,000. Advance was 15 to 20 cents; quality very inferior. Heavies, 6.45 to 6.50; packers, 6.10 to 6.50; lights, 5.50 to 6.00; pigs, 5.00 to 5.50.

Sheep receipts for the week were 16,000; last week, 14,000; same week last year, 12,000. Liberal supplies checked advance on lambs, prices to-day 15 to 20 cents lower than last week, with muttons firm at high point of season. Native lambs, 6.10 to 6.40; Western lambs, 6.00 to 6.30; wethers, 5.00 to 5.85; yearlings, 5.75 to 6.00; ewes, 4.65 to 5.20; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 4.50.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,300	13,500	4,000
Fowler	700	4,000	300
Schwarzschild ..	1,600	4,500	2,200
Swift	3,200	8,900	5,500
Cudahy	2,500	6,200	2,000
Ruddy	300	....	400
Small butchers...	300	300	300

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 11, 1902.

Receipts of cattle last week, 5,091; previous week, 5,458; same week a year ago, 4,791. General demand strong and trade had good life on each. The trend of prices was upward, the week finishing with an advance of 10c. to 15c. Few choice, finished beefs on sale, and marked reduction in marketing of low-priced steers, while offerings were mainly medium to fairly good cattle. The demand for the good class of cows and heifers in excess of the supply, with prices showing an advance of 10c. to 15c., but common cows and canners were neglected, and closed a shade lower. Excellent demand for good fleshy feeders and well-bred yearlings and values were raised 10c. to 15c., but the common and medium kinds sold slowly, with a decline of 15c. to 25c. being recorded for the week.

Receipts of hogs last week, 37,715; previous week, 36,798; same week a year ago, 26,294. The quality of the hogs was unusually good, more choice to prime hogs being received than for some time, while the average weight was 15 to 20 pounds heavier than for the past three months, and only 5 to 10 pounds under a year ago. The tendency on the part of the packers was to bear the market, and they did not hesitate to take off values when they had the opportunity, although the week closed up slightly higher than the wind-up of the previous week. To-day—Tuesday—the range of prices was from 5.80c. to 6.50c., with the bulk of sales at 6.00c. to 6.40c.

Receipts of sheep last week, 6,468; previous week, 7,122; same week a year ago, 10,685. The bulk of the arrivals were Colorado lambs and ewes, with a moderate quota of Western sheep and very few natives being included. The week opened up with higher prices, but under bad weather and adverse conditions of the eastern markets the local market weakened, which developed into lambs selling steady to 10c. lower, with the close of the preceding week, and sheep mostly 10c. to 15c. off, with sales of heavy wethers indicating a decline of 25c.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—The fat cattle market has been on the up-grade all week, prices showing an advance of 15@20c. Heavy beefs have been in fair request at strong prices, but most of the advance has been on the light and handy weight steers. Quite a few hay-fed western beefs have been coming of late and selling at \$5@5.60. Cow stuff of all grades has been in active demand, and strong prices showing up 15@25c. higher for the week, except on the common and canning grades. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are selling pretty much the same as a week ago. The demand for stockers and feeders has exceeded the supply and prices are fully 15@25c. higher than last week for all weights. With the near approach of spring the demand for the lighter grades has improved very materially. The volume of business however has not been very large.

HOGS.—Receipts have been pretty much the same as a week ago, and there has been very little change in the character of the offerings. The market has been more or less uneven, but in the main the trend of values has been lower, although values close substantially the same as a week ago. Packers are all after the heavy and butcher weight grades, but continue to fight shy of the inferior light and underweight stuff. The range of prices is naturally very wide, although not more so than it has been of late. As compared with eastern markets, local prices are high and for this reason nearly half of the receipts are coming from Western Iowa points. The general situation has undergone no particular change in the past week.

SHEEP.—Supplies have been tolerably liberal, but the demand has been very good. On account of the lower markets east, however, there has been a sharp decline in prices. Lambs are all of 15@20c. lower than they were last week, and there has been a 10@15c. decline in wethers and ewes. Stock sheep and lambs are in active request and firm.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending March 12 were as follows: 15,718 cattle, 29,393 hogs, and 5,234 sheep, against 13,349 cattle, 26,561 hogs, and 2,581 sheep received the previous week.

CATTLE.—Steady to strong for desirable beef and shipping steers, under a good demand.

HOGS.—A good demand all week for smooth hogs of all weights, with comparatively small supply of desirable heavy weights; trashy hogs and common light, dull and dragging. Prices tended downward towards mid-week, following an advance which was established Monday, but reacted again later.

SHEEP.—Steady and firm; trading active to extent of current moderate receipts.

PROVISION MARKET

The receipts during the week ending March 12 were: Hams, 386,900 lbs.; meat, 7,428,900 lbs.; lard, 833,200 lbs., and 610 barrels pork. Boxed meats in fair demand and steady. Pork quotably unchanged. Lard easier.

PORK.—F. o. b., in a jobbing way; standard (1901 make) at \$14.90; new at \$15.90.

LARD.—Choice steam on east side closed nominally at 9½c. Kettle-rendered selling now at 9½c. to 9½c.

TALLOW.—Country in light offering and firm: No. 1 run at 6½c.; No. 2 do. at 5½c. to 5½c.; cake at 6½c. Packers' nice stock quotable at 6½c. to 7½c.

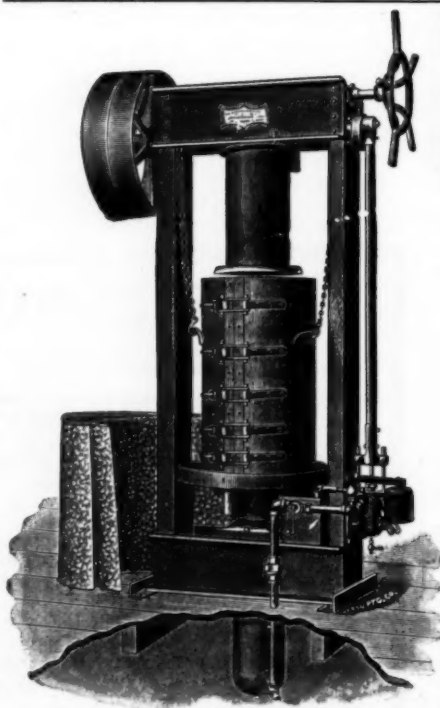
OLEO-STEARINE.—Nominal at 9½c.

HIDES.—In fair demand and steady.

LIVE STOCK AT OMAHA

The following were the comparative receipts and shipments of live stock at Omaha for the month of February as announced by the Union Stock Yards Company and attested by Secretary J. C. Sharp:

Year.	Receipts. Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1901	51,673	198,571	80,184
1902	61,408	243,941	71,572
	From January 1 to February 28:		
1901	107,129	402,048	144,466
1902	135,316	474,320	126,447
	SHIPMENTS.		
1901	13,639	....	13,890
1902	11,871	4,996	15,066
	Consumed in South Omaha:		
1901	34,753	198,406	62,958
1902	47,923	238,222	54,600
	From January 1 to February 28:		
	Consumed in South Omaha:		
1901	73,051	401,556	117,250
1902	106,855	467,958	100,680



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CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING.

Range of Cattle Values

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	\$5.25 @ 6.70
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.50 @ 6.25
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers	5.25 @ 6.00
Plain to common beef steers	4.75 @ 5.25
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.25 @ 5.00
Fair to medium feeders	4.00 @ 4.50
Plain to fair light stockers	3.75 @ 4.25
Bulls, good to choice	4.25 @ 4.75
Bulls, common to medium	3.50 @ 4.00
Good fat cows and heifers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows	3.25 @ 4.00
Common to good canning cows	2.25 @ 2.60
Veal, calves, common to fancy	5.50 @ 6.25
Corn fed western steers	5.00 @ 6.50
Fed Texas steers	5.00 @ 6.60
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers	3.50 @ 4.25

Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy	\$5.45 @ 6.55
Selected medium and heavy butchers	6.40 @ 6.55
Good to choice heavy packing	6.30 @ 6.45
Fair to good heavy packing	6.15 @ 6.30
Good to choice heavy mixed	6.20 @ 6.40
Good to choice light mixed	6.10 @ 6.30
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	6.25 @ 6.30
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.00 @ 5.60
Rough, stags and throwouts	4.00 @ 5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings	\$5.25 @ 5.50
Good to choice native wethers	5.25 @ 5.50
Medium to choice mixed natives	4.75 @ 5.15
Good to prime western muttons	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair to choice fat ewes	4.50 @ 5.00
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders	4.00 @ 4.25
Culls, bucks and tail end lots	3.00 @ 4.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders	4.00 @ 4.75
Native lambs, poor to fair	5.50 @ 6.00
Native lambs, good to fancy	6.00 @ 6.50

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.	40,000
Anglo-American	12,300
Boyd & Lunham	4,200
Continental Packing Co.	9,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.	6,500
Hammond Co.	5,700
Nelson Morris & Co.	8,000
Swift & Company	31,100
S. & S. Co.	4,900
City Butchers	9,300
Total	132,800

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The advance in the hog market at the close of last week brought out a considerable increase in the receipts last Monday, and with 57,000 hogs on the market prices ruled 10¢@15¢ lower. Since then, however, the run has been moderate, and with a good shipping demand and a steady provision market, Monday's decline has been fully regained, and the prospect looks favorable for the balance of the week. The quality of the offerings continues very good, and although the spread in prices has narrowed considerably the range between light mixed hogs and prime medium and heavy weights is still wide, as in usually

the case when prices are as high as at the present time.

Of course, if we get more outside speculation in the provision market and the receipts continue moderate, we may expect a strong and possibly higher market. This would suit the packers as it would give them an opportunity to dispose of some of the product made from the high priced hogs during the season, and they are making a commendable effort to sustain the market. However, as stated in our previous letters, we cannot expect to see any famine in this branch of the trade, as we believe that any permanent advance in prices will bring out more hogs and a reaction in the market. The bulk of the good weight hogs are now selling at 6.25¢@6.50, with the light and medium mixed at 6.00¢@6.30. We look for moderate receipts the balance of this week and at least a steady market.

CATTLE.—Since Monday, when the receipts of cattle were heavy and the market declined 10¢ on all but the most desirable grades of fat cattle, the run has been moderate and all of the decline has been regained. The demand continues good for good to choice fat steers, and prices are well sustained.

The market for stockers and feeders shows but little change, although as we approach the grass season the demand for this class of stock will improve and we look for better prices than those current at the present time. Butcher stock of all kinds is in good demand, and as the supply has been only moderate the market ruled strong and a good clearance made every day. We look for a good market for good quality fat cattle all through the spring and summer season, as the supply, in our opinion, will not be excessive.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been moderate this week, and lambs continue to sell at steady prices, while sheep are 10¢ higher. The best lambs sold at 6.60 for natives, and the best yearlings at 5.75¢@6.00. The exporters are taking a good many sheep at 5.25 to 5.50, shipping out from Chicago about 25 double decks on Monday. The prospect favors somewhat higher prices next month as the feeders will be practically all disposed of by that time, with the exception of the Colorados.

PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

The market on green and S. P. meats is firmer, with a good trade at some advance over last week's quotations. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 8 to 10 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green hams, 14 to 16 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green hams, 18 to 20 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green picnics, 5 to 6 lbs. average, nominally 6¼¢; green picnics, 6 to 8 lbs. average, nominally 6¼¢; green picnics, 8 to 10 lbs. average, nominally 6¼¢; green N. Y. shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally 6¼¢; green skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs. average, nominally 10½¢@10¾¢; green clear bellies, 6 to 8 lbs. average, nominally 9¼¢; green clear bellies, 8 to 10 lbs. average, 9¢; green clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. average, 9¢.

METHODS OF STEER FEEDING

(Continued from March 9.)

Experiment No. 3

On April 1, 1901, six steers were placed on experiment similar to the one previously described. The main object of this experiment, however, was to determine whether there was a great difference in the retention and preservation of the manure made from the three lots. The steers were weighed at the beginning and end of the experiment, as described in Experiment No. 1, and the food was weighed and fed as described in that experiment. Each lot consisted of two steers. The steers of Lot No. 1 were loose in a box stall and supplied with water by means of an automatic watering basin. The steers of Lot No. 2 were confined in stalls, but supplied with water by automatic watering basins, and Lot No. 3 was watered as were the animals of Lot No. 3 of Experiment No. 2. The following gives the weights of the steers at the beginning and end of the experiment, gain per cent. and gain of each steer per day in pounds. Lot No. 1, average weight at first weighing, 894 lbs.; last weighing, 1,048.5 lbs.; total gain, 154.5 lbs. Gain in pounds per day, 2.71 lbs.

Lot No. 2, average weight of each steer, first weighing, 894 lbs.; last weighing, 1,060.5 lbs.; total gain per steer, 165.5 lbs. Gain per steer per day, 2.92 lbs. Lot No. 3, average weight, first weighing, 880 lbs.; last weighing, 1,018 lbs.; total gain per steer, 138 lbs. Gain per steer per day, 2.80 lbs.

It will be observed that Lot No. 2 made a slightly greater gain than either of the other lots. Lots Nos. 1 and 3 were practically the same. The following figures give the food consumed for each lot. It should be noted that the coarse fodder fed these three lots consisted entirely of hay. While the gain of these steers in live weight corresponds quite closely to that of Experiment No.

POSITION WANTED.

A German Engineer with the best reference as to theoretical and practical ability and experience, 30 years of age, desires to correspond with manufacturers of refrigerating machinery about employment. Replies may be addressed to

Mechanical Engineer,

care The National Provisioner.

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BRIGHTWOOD
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

1, yet it is shown below that Lot No. 3 consumed considerably less food per pound of gain in live weight than either of the two other lots.

The amount of food consumed per pound of gain in live weight was:

Lot 1—Hay, 4.44 lbs.; grain, 5.91 lbs. Lot 2—Hay, 3.76 lbs.; grain, 5.24 lbs. Lot 3—Hay, 3.45 lbs.; grain, 4.95 lbs.

Labor Required

The labor of attendance is often a deciding factor in the selection of stock for fattening, and it also determines the manner in which the stock should be fed. The cost of the manual labor required to take proper care of the stock in question sometimes determines the profit. Systems of feeding that require the least labor are to be preferred; provided that they are equal as to the amount of food required and the gain secured. The following shows the amount of labor required for attendance for each lot during the entire feeding experiment of 104 days. The time of one man required for 10 animals in Lot No. 1 was 79.6 hours; Lot No. 2, 6 animals, 88.8 hours; Lot No. 3, 6 animals, 93.3 hours.

As shown above, it required 79.6 hours of actual labor of one man to attend ten animals of Lot No. 1, and 93.3 hours of labor to care for six animals of Lot No. 3 that were kept in stalls and turned out to water once each day. If this proportion is used to determine the amount of labor required to care for ten animals in stalls, it will be seen, as shown in the above figures, that steers in pens furnished with automatic watering basins require about one-half as much time of the attendants to properly care for them as was required to attend to the same number of animals kept in stalls and turned out in a yard to water. The stalls were cleaned out each day and the box stall was cleaned out twice during the experiment.

Bedding Required

It has been maintained that there is a saving in bedding when the animals are kept in large pens or yards. The question of saving bedding is oftentimes of considerable importance. In some localities where large quantities of straw are available, it is desired to make use of the largest amount that can be used profitably. On the other hand, where there is a scarcity of bedding material, it is oftentimes desirable to care for the animals in such a manner that the least amount of bedding will be required. Throughout this feeding experiment, a strict account was kept of the weight of the bedding material. Straw was used exclusively. This was weighed out in large sacks and a record kept of the number of sacks used for each pen. At the close of the experiment, it was found that the same number of pounds was used per animal in each lot. The use of straw was left to the judgment of the feeder. He determined how much was necessary to keep the animals clean and comfortable.

OFFERS TO BUY STOCK

Reports from Chicago say that E. H. Pearson, who has been closely identified with the affairs of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., has issued circulars to stockholders offering to pay \$19.48 for all outstanding preferred stock for the concern.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.42½	9.42½	9.37½	9.37½
July	9.52½	9.52½	9.47½	9.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.37½	8.37½	8.35	8.35
July	8.47½	8.47½	8.45	8.45
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.32½	15.32½	15.25	15.25
July	15.50	15.52½	15.42½	15.42½

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.35	9.37½	9.32½	9.37½
July	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.35	8.35	8.32½	8.35
July	8.47½	8.47½	8.42½	8.47½
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.17½	15.27½	15.15	15.25
July	15.35	15.42½	15.30	15.42½

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.40	9.42½	9.37½	9.40
July	9.50	9.52½	9.47½	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.37½	8.40	8.35	8.40
July	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.50

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.42½	9.42½	9.40	9.42½
July	9.55	9.55	9.52½	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.42½
July	8.52½	8.55	8.50	8.55
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.37½	15.47½	15.37½	15.45
July	15.57½	15.60	15.55	15.60

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

OATS—				
May	45½	46	45½	45½
July	35½	36½	35½	35½
September	30½	30½	30½	30½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40
July	9.50	9.52½	9.50	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
July	8.47½	8.52½	8.47½	8.52½

THE MESSAGE OF THE ROBIN

The robin is getting back from the South. His voice thawed out a spring warbler in the poet line who sings in the "Four-Track News" as follows:

A robin sang at my window,
And his notes had a glad some ring
He sang old Winter's requiem,
And then he seemed to sing
A song so glad it filled the air
With a prophecy of Spring.

The time has long since passed when we were dependent upon foreign countries for our necessities. We no longer look to Brussels for our carpets, nor to Switzerland for our watches. We do not depend upon China for our rice, nor Spain for our olives, and we are now even turning our attention to tea culture. Every year sees America entering new and, heretofore, untried fields of industry. Verily, Uncle Sam is the Aladdin of Commerce.—From Four-Track News for March.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.55
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz
Solid	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.80
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 6 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.
Fluids	
	Superior.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.	.90

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$11.00
Plate beef	10.50
Extra mess beef	10.00
Prime mess beef	10.50
Beef hams	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets	12½
Insides	13½
Outsides	12
Knuckles	14
Reg. cuds	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 11
Skinned hams	16-18 av. a 11½
Shoulders	a 8½
Picnics	6-8 av. a 7½
Breakfast bacon	a 10½

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	a 8½
Hocks	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins	18 a
Pork loins	9 a 9½
Spare ribs	6½ a 7
Trimnings	a 7½
Beef butts	a 8
Cheek meat	5 a
Leaf lard	10½ a
Skinned shoulders	a 8

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1	No. 1
No. 2	No. 2
No. 3	No. 3
No. 4	No. 4

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4¼ a 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10½ a 11½
Borax	7½ a 8
Sugar	
Pure open kettle	a 3¼
White clarified	3½ a 4
Plantation granulated	4½ a 4¾
Yellow clarified	a 4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	a 16
Beef middles, set of 87 ft.	a 57
Beef bungs, each	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	a 45
Hog bungs	a 10
Medium, each	a 4¼
Small, each	a 14
Sheep casings, per bundle	a 62½

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 10.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,109	1	645	9,090	5,776
Sixtieth Street	3,713	64	2,661	15,204	206
Fortieth Street					13,044
West Shore R. R.	2,980	61		545	
Lehigh Valley	1,634				3,144
Balt. & Ohio	42				
Scattering			100	41	
Totals	10,478	126	3,406	24,880	21,170
Totals last week	11,591	178	3,980	27,345	25,487

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MARCH 10.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Live Cows.	Perf. of
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovine				4,860
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanic				3,760
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian	240			
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria				2,000
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovine	405	1,223		
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha				
Schwarzschild & Ss. Bovine	315			
Schwarzschild & Ss. Minnehaha	405			
Schwarzschild & Ss. Philadelphia				1,200
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian				1,200
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic	360			2,240
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnehaha				1,000
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Canadian				950
I. S. Dillenback, Ss. Korvna				2,560
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilia				60
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad				14
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria				30
Total exports	2,068	1,343	19,070	
Total exports last week	1,523	943	14,000	
Boston exports this week	1,612	947	8,066	
Baltimore exports this week	600	1,220		
Philadelphia exports this week	300		400	
Portland exports this week	460	598		
To London	1,865	598	5,260	
To Liverpool	3,147	3,390	21,100	
To Southampton			1,300	
To Bermuda and West Indies	28	120		
Totals to all ports last week	6,766	4,666	20	

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.85	@ \$6.50
Medium to fair native steers	5.10	@ 5.75
Common and ordinary native steers	4.40	@ 5.00
Oxen and stags	3.25	@ 3.70
Bulls and dry cows	3.00	@ 4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.15	@ 5.45

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb	@ 8.25
Live veal calves, prime		7.50 @ 8.00
Crassers		
Buttermilks		

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.80	@
Hogs, medium	6.80	@
Hogs, light to medium	6.80	@ 6.85
Pigs	6.80	@ 6.85
Roughs	6.80	@ 6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, best	7.25	@
Canada and state lambs, medium to fair	6.75	@ 7.00
Canada and state lambs, culls	5.00	@ 6.00
Export sheep	5.75	@ 6.00
Bucks	5.50	@ 6.50
Medium sheep	5.00	@ 5.25

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	9 1/2	@ 10
Choice native, light	9	@ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native	8 1/2	@ 9
Choice Western, heavy	8	@ 9
Choice Western, light	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	8 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Good to choice, hatters	8	@ 8
Common to fair, hatters	6	@ 6 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2	@ 7
Common to fair cows	5	@ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	7	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	6	@ 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime		@ 13 1/2
Veals, good to choice	12 1/2	@ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime		@ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	9 1/2	@ 10
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	7	@ 8

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 120 lbs.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, choice		@ 12
Canada and state lambs, medium, to good	11	@ 11 1/2
Canada and state lambs, common to fair	10	@ 10 1/2
Canada and state lambs, culls	9 1/2	@ 10
Sheep, best	9 1/2	@ 10
Sheep, good	9	@ 9 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium	8	@ 9

DRESSED POULTRY

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best		@ 14
Turkeys—Western hens, young toms		
average best	13	@ 13 1/2
Turkeys—Western young toms average best		
Turkeys—Western, good to prime	12	@ 12 1/2
Turkeys—Poor to fair	8	@ 10
Chickens, Phila. squab broilers, per pair	80	@ 80
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large	24	@ 27
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large	14	@ 17
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes	14	@ 17
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy	12 1/2	@ 13
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good	11	@ 12
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., scalded	11	@ 12
Fowls, other Western, dry picked, avge. best		@ 11
Fowls, other Western, scalded, avge. best		@ 11
Spring Ducklings, per lb.	7	@ 10 1/2
Capons, Phila., fancy, large	20	@ 22
Capons, Phila., medium size	19	@ 21
Capons, Phila., small and slips	13	@ 15
Capons, Ohio, fancy, 8 lbs. and over	13	@ 15
Capons, other Western, large	16	@ 18
Capons, Western, mixed weights	16	@ 17
Capons, Western, small and slips	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Spring Ducklings, per lb.	35	@ 30
Ducks, Western, average best	14	@ 14
Ducks, poor to fair	9	@ 12
Geese, Western, prime	9	@ 10
Geese, poor to fair	7	@ 8
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	2.50	@ 2.75
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2.00	@ 2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.25	@ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—No. 1, young hens	15 1/2	@ 16
Turkeys—Hens and toms, No. 1	15	@ 15 1/2
Turkeys—Young toms	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Turkeys—No. 2	10	@ 11
Chickens—Large, soft-meated, fancy	13 1/2	@ 14
Chickens—Average, No. 1	11	@ 12
Chickens—No. 2	7	@ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1	17	@ 18 1/2
Broilers—Scalded	15	@ 16
Fowls—No. 1	11	@ 11 1/2
Fowls—No. 2	7	@ 8
Ducks—No. 1	14	@ 15
Geese—No. 1	10	@ 11

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12	@ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12	@ 13
Smoked hams, heavy	12	@ 13
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2	@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12	@ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	16	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16	@ 17
Smoked shoulders	9	@ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light	11	@ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy	12 1/2	@ 13
Spiced pork loins, Western	9	@ 11 1/2
Spiced pork loins, city	11	@ 11 1/2

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, prime, per lb.		@ 12
Roosters, per lb.		@ 11
Roosters, old per lb.		@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.		@ 13
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70	@ 80
Ducks, average, Southern, per pair	60	@ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair	1.00	@ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair	75	@ 90
Pigeons, mixed, per pair	20	@ 25

GAME

English snipe, per doz.		@ 2.50
Golden plover, per doz.		@ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.	1.50	@ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	2.50	@ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	1.50	@ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair	75	@ 1.00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	60	@ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing	40	@ 50
Wild duck, common	25	@ 30
Rabbits, small, per pair	2	@ 3
Jacks, per pair	20	@ 25

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Cod, heads on, market	3	@ 4
Halibut, white	7	@ 10
Halibut, gray	7	@ 10
Frozen Halibut	8	@ 20
Bluefish, live	10	@ 10
Bluefish, frozen large	10	@ 10
Eels, skin on	6	@ 7
Eels, skinned	8	@ 12 1/2
Lobsters, large	22	@ 25
Lobsters, medium	12 1/2	@ 14
Mackerel, Spanish, large	20	@ 25
Mackerel, frozen, large	16	@ 18
Haddock	3 1/2	@ 4
Flounders large	4	@ 5
Bolton Bass	14	@ 15
Pan Bass	10	@ 11
Sea bass, live	12	@ 14
Southern sea bass	15	@ 15
Western salmon, steel head	23	@ 23

Salmon, silver, frozen		@ 8
Porgies, frozen		@ 6
Flukes		@ 8
Drawn, frozen Weakfish		@ 25
King fish, Southern		@ 25
Pompano	25	@ 30
Scallops, large		@ 2.00
Scallops, medium		@ 1.50
Red Snappers small		@ 12 1/2
Red Snappers, large	8	@ 9
Sheepshead		@ 10
Roe Shad, Florida	50	@ 60
Buck Shad, Florida	25	@ 35
Buck Shad, Georgetown	45	@ 50
White Perch	7	@ 8
Sea Trout	10	@ 12
Smelts, green	10	@ 12 1/2
Smelts, frozen, No. 1	5	@ 6
Smelts, frozen, extras		@ 12 1/2

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	27	@
Creamery, firsts	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2
Creamery, seconds	24	@ 25
Creamery, lower grades	21	@ 23
Creamery, held fancy	24	@ 25
Creamery, held firsts	23 1/2	@ 24
Creamery, held seconds	21	@ 22
Creamery, held lower grades	18	@ 20
State dairy, tubs, fresh, fancy	25	@ 26
State dairy, fall made, finest	22	@ 23
State dairy, tubs, fair to good	19	@ 21
State dairy, tubs, lower grades	17	@ 18 1/2
State dairy, tubs, etc.	17	@ 24
Western imitation cream, fancy	23	@ 24
Western imitation cream, firsts	21	@ 22
Western imitation cream, low grades	18	@ 20
Western factory, fresh, fancy	21	@
Western factory, fresh, firsts		@ 20
Western factory, fresh, fair to good	18	@ 19
Western factory, held choice	18 1/2	@ 19
Western factory, held fair to good	17 1/2	@ 18
Western factory, lower grades	16	@ 17
Rolls, fresh, common to prime	21	@
Rolls, fresh, choice	21	@
Renovated Butter, fancy	22 1/2	@ 23
Renovated Butter, common to choice	16	@ 22
Packing stock	15	@ 18

CHEESE

State, full cream, small, Fall made, col'd fancy	12 1/2	@ 13
State, full cream, small, fall m'de, white fancy	12 1/2	@ 13
State, full cream, small, fall m'de, choice	12 1/2	@ 13
State, full c., small, good to prime	10 1/2	@ 11
State, full cream, large, fall made, fancy	11 1/2	@ 12
State, full cream, large, fall made, choice	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 1/2	@ 11
State, full cream, com. to fair	7	@ 10
State, light skims, small, choice	10	@ 10 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice	9	@ 9 1/2
State, part skims, prime	8 1/2	@ 9
State, part skims, fair to good	6	@ 8
State, part skims, common	4	@ 5
State Full Skims	3	@ 3 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select		@ 18
Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, avg. prime	17	@ 17
Wash'n and Balto., fresh gathered, choice		@ 17
Western, fresh gathered, choice		@ 17
Western and Kentucky, fair to good	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Kentucky, fresh gathered, choice		@ 17
Tennessee and other South'n, prime		@ 16 1/2
Tennessee and other South'n, fair to good	10	@ 10 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz.	15 1/2	@ 16
Duck Eggs, per doz.	29	@ 32

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	55c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40c to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	35c to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	8c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2	@
Suet, fresh and heavy	6 1/2	@
Shop bones, per cwt.	25	@

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thin bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$250. @ 260.

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen		@ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen		@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen		@ 3.50
Blind Ribby sheep	33.25	@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75	@ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50	@ 4.25
X lambs, per dozen		@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen		@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen		@ 1.75
Culls, lambs	60	@ 75

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins, per lb.	13
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk, per lb.	15
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14, per lb.	15 1/2
No. 2 calfskins, per lb.	13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk, per lb.	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14, per lb.	13 1/2
No. 1 grassers, per lb.	13
No. 2 grassers, per lb.	11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up, per piece	1.60
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up, per piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up, per piece	1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs., per piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs., per piece	1.50
No. 1 grass kips, per piece	1.00
No. 2 grass kips, per piece	1.35
Ticky kips, per piece	1.00
Branded heavy kips, per piece	1.10
Branded kips, per piece	.90
Branded skins, per piece	.50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings, 12 @ 22	22
Hog, American, in lbs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.	45
Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per lb.	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	45
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16 1/2
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	59
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1	13
1X moulding	12
1X	11 1/2
1 1/2	10
1 1/2	9
1 1/2	21
1 1/2	17
1 1/2	16
1 1/2	13
2	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	2.25	a 2.30
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25	a 2.30
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.35	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 12 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	23.50	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	10.50	a 11.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.90	a 2.92 1/2

Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	2.95	a 3.00
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.85	a 2.90
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39	a 40

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP.

PLIES

74 per cent. caustic soda 2.10 for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. caustic soda 2 1/2 for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. caustic soda 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.	
58 per cent. pure alkali 1 to 1.10 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. caustic soda ash 2 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
Borax 8 cts. lb.	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm oil in casks 5 1/2 cts.; bbls 6 cts. lb.	
Green olive oil 55 to 58 cts. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil 56 to 60 cts. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin coconut oil 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cts. lb.	
Ceylon coconut oil 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cts. lb.	
Cottonseed oil 42 to 43 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M. \$3.25. N. \$3.70. W. G. \$4.15. W. W. \$4.25 per 280 lbs.	

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats	10/	15/	12
Oil cake	7/	8/	11
Bacon	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	12
Cheese	15/	25/	2 M
Butter	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl	1/8	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers berth terms. Apl. 1/9. Corfk for orders, Apl. 2/3.

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	21 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	18
Allspice	10	10 1/2
Coriander	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mace	42	45

HOTEL BROEZEL

FIREPROOF

Rates, \$3.00 Per Day and Upwards.

American Plan.

One Block from Principal R. R. Stations.

JOHN E. BOLDT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LARD IN NEW YORK

Western Steam, \$9.65.
City Steam, \$9.10.
Refined, Continent, \$10.00.
Refined, South America, tcs. \$10.50.
Refined, Kegs, \$11.65.
Compound, \$7.75 @ \$8.00.

HOG MARKET

MARCH 14.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 30,000; declined 5c. to 10c.; \$5.85 @ \$6.50.
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 5,500; declined 5c. to 10c.; \$6.00 @ \$6.55.
OMAHA.—Receipts, 13,500; declined 5c. to 10c.; \$5.50 @ \$6.35.
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; declined 5c. to 10c.; \$6.00 @ \$6.50.
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; active; steady; \$6.30 @ \$6.55.
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 20 cars; steady; \$6.15 @ \$6.70.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Ammoniates the past ten days have been strong; the volume of material offered not over large, and at the close the market shows a slight advance in prices. Considerable interest has developed in the past few days in fish. Producers claim numerous inquiries on basis of \$2.15 and 10 f. o. b. factory, Chesapeake Bay, and rumor credits these offerings to speculative account. We quote:

Crusher tankage, 10 1/2 to 15 per cent., \$22 to \$22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 per cent. and 10 per cent., \$20 to \$20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent., \$2.32 1/2 to \$2.35 and 10c. per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia is quoted at \$2.90 to \$2.95 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

After nearly two weeks of very dull business, the oleo market opened last Monday with sales of choice oil in Rotterdam at 60 florins, and there was fairly good business at this figure the balance of this week. The Spring trade seems to have set in earlier than usual this year.

Natural lard has reaped the benefit of the advance in price of oleo oil, and there are quite some inquiries in the market for this article, but at considerably less money than is paid for choice oleo at the moment.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, March 14.—Closing.—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 79s. Pork—Firm prime mess Western, 72s. Hams—Short cut 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 47s. Bacon—Steady Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 41s. 6d. short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 42s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 45s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 44s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 45s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 47s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., steady, 36s. Lard—Steady; American refined in pails, 48s. 6d.; prime Western, in tierces, 47s. 6d. Butter—Firm; finest United States, 95s.; good United States, 70s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white and colored, 52s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 29s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 31s. 6d. Rosin—Common firm, 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1/4 d. Linseed oil quiet, 31s. 6d.

"ABC" EXHAUST FANS



Always a source of satisfaction by reason of their superior efficiency and proven durability. They recommend themselves strongly for the requirements of packing houses. Printed matter concerning this line or the services of a large and competent corps of engineers are at the command of our patrons.

The AMERICAN BLOWER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON, ENG.

